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# The ANNALIST

A Journal of Finance, Commerce and Economics

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## THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

The French financial and political crisis, momentarily disturbing to American security markets, was—and is—the outstanding business feature of the week, with consequences mainly distant. At home, business is unusually active for the season. Commodity prices are slightly lower. Building continues active.



**I**n the large view the most important new developments affecting business in the past week are the crisis in the French finance and the renewal of hostile comment in Europe on the attitude of the United States in the matter of war debts. On our own side of the Atlantic there have been few changes of special significance, and the brief comment which these deserve may be postponed for a glance at the foreign situation and its possible reactions upon us.

### The Ruin in France

The extremely critical conditions in France have aroused in the course of their making during many months past sufficient condemnation from this side of the Atlantic; yet it is impossible to touch upon the situation at all without a passing tribute to the political selfishness of the numerous parties in the French Parliament. For the people of France at large the fall of the franc to practically 2 cents has accomplished a destruction of capital less complete, it is true, than was accomplished by the disappearance of the German mark, yet a destruction so nearly complete that a public state of mind bordering on panic is easily understood.

What may be accomplished by the new Poincaré government, or by its possible early successors, is at present in the deepest obscurity. The fact that the national treasury is all but bankrupt, and that a scanty margin of immediate relief can be secured only by selling the remnant of the Morgan gold loan of 1924, shows how near to wreck the fiscal situation of the Government has progressed. With this scanty assistance

used up, and in face of the practical impossibility of securing at once anything from new taxation, a raising of the limit on the Government debt to the Bank of France appears the only quick relief action possible. This means an inflation of the currency by the amount added to the debt limit, and the consequences of that inflation may defy control. The franc may not follow the German mark into utter disappearance, but the chances appear to be at least as bad as even that it will take that course.

### American Policy

In face of the French crisis and of the service which France gave the safety of this country in the early years of the World War, the policy of the United States can give no satisfaction to those who can appreciate the large realities of the present and of the future. Leaving aside for the moment the question of the Berenger war debt agreement with the United States, it is evident that rehabilitation of French Government finance and of the French currency rests in very large part on financial aid from this country. And unfortunately for the world the Washington Government has fatuously forbidden the floating of private loans by France in this country before the debt agreement has been ratified. And since every financier of perception sees that the self interest of America requires the giving of immediate financial aid to France, there is the prospect that some half surreptitious, half irregular arrangement will be made between the French Government and American bankers or the Federal Reserve Banks by which we shall do partially, and almost sneakily, that which we should have kept ourselves in position to do openly and with generosity (Continued on Next Page)

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1926

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of manner, if not of real feeling. It is a sufficient condemnation of the tactics of Washington in the French debt matter that its pressure for ratification should now turn into a serious check on its power to do what is actually for our own good.

The renewed criticism of our war debt policy expressed in the British Parliament, the British press, and elsewhere is a disagreeable, though possibly salutary irritation of our national complacency. The renewal of the dispute has unfortunately not clarified the facts of the case. Frederick W. Peabody's petition to President Coolidge urging cancellation of the debts proves a poor documentary argument when it is tested by the sources Mr. Peabody cites. On the

## CONTENTS

The Business Outlook.....	105
Financial Markets.....	106
American Copper Learns From British Rubber, by A. B. Raymond.....	107
The French Financial Crisis.....	107
The United States Treasury.....	108
Loss of Our Gold Neither Likely Nor Desirable, by Ray B. Westerfield.....	109
Europe From an American Point of View, by Henry W. Bunn.....	111
Outstanding Features in the Commodities, by Ch. Kitson.....	112
The Annalist Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices.....	112
Spot Prices of Important Commodities.....	113
The Federal Income Tax.....	113
Foreign Securities in American Markets.....	114
News of Domestic Securities.....	115
News of Canadian Securities.....	117
The Open Market.....	118
Index of Current Security Offerings.....	120
Business Statistics.....	121
Bank Debts.....	122
Federal Bank Reserve Statements.....	122
Member Bank Statements.....	122
Loans on Stocks and Bonds.....	122
Stock Sales and Prices.....	123
Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange.....	123
Dividends Declared and Awaiting Payment.....	130
Bond Sales, Prices and Yields.....	131
Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange.....	131
New York Curb Transactions.....	133
Out-of-Town Markets.....	135

other hand Secretary Mellon's letter of reply and criticism, together with Under-Secretary Winston's later figures, seems to have done little but still further to confuse the public understanding. What does stand out is that in demanding from Europe a total interest payment exceeding the face of Europe's war debts to us we are demonstrating the small mind of the politician in a fashion hardly less striking than that offered by the financial crash in France. The actualities of our war debt policy are as yet inadequately chronicled, and of this fact there can be hardly more conclusive evidence than the diversity and superficial quality of newspaper editorial comment on the matter since last week.

## Business as Usual—Only More So

At home, that is to say within the borders of the United States, the course of business in the past week has appeared to be more than usually active and prosperous for the Summer season. It is in keeping with the normally doldrum conditions of July that nothing of distinct forecasting value has come to light within the past seven days.

Possibly the most interesting fact is the decline of the Annalist Commodity Index to 149.7. This is a fall of only 0.4 of a unit from last week's index figure, and the decline is mainly due to a drop of 1½ units in miscellaneous food products. So small a downward change, especially when it is due to a fluctuating group like food products, may easily be over-interpreted. But superficially it is of some interest that this is the lowest figure since September 1924. If the change had occurred in metals, building materials or chemicals, it might be considered indicative of a coming lower range of prices on manufactured products; but the groups including those products show practically no change in the past week.

Awards of building contracts in the first 13 business days of July, up to and including July 16, are somewhat lower than was the case in June. For the first seven days the daily average was a little over \$19,000,000 and for the next six days it was \$21,369,000—an average for the whole period of substantially \$20,000,000.

Car loadings for the latest week reported showed the usual heavy Fourth of July slump. Steel production is unexpectedly active, and there are renewed increases in the prices of different forms of scrap steel. Otherwise, and in summary, it is not far from mid-July and little more need be said.

BENJAMIN BAKER.

## As Others See It

## "The Ledger a Bible"

From The London Daily Telegraph  
(Copyright Cable to The New York Times)

THERE are signs that American public opinion is disturbed by the growing unpopularity of the United States in Europe. Americans like to think they deserve the gratitude and admiration of mankind. To discover they are being looked at askance is disconcerting.

The facts are not in doubt. The United States have acquired a reputation for unconscionable hardness in the collection of their war debts. This feeling naturally is strongest in France, but it exists here and is kept alive because the subject keeps cropping up, though the transaction for the funding of the British debt to the United States is a complete transaction.

The British taxpayer cannot see that the United States have played the great rôle which Americans like to believe they have played. This great rôle was that which was decisively rejected by Washington when it was proposed by London, viz., that there should be an all-round cancellation of interallied debts. Its rejection was as much a calamity as its acceptance would have been a just triumph of American disinterestedness to the end of time. America would have reaped honor instead of odium and it would still have left her in the position of being immeasurably the richest country in the world and with immeasurably the largest stocks of gold.

Americans may have grounds for criticism in the existing armaments of Europe and in the policies of some of her

governments, but that was not the operative reason why she rejected the British proposals. She rejected them because the politicians who dictated her policy made, as was said by Hilton Young, "the ledger a bible and commercialism a god."

## Business Prosperous: Future Not Clearly Indicated

From the National Bank of Commerce in New York

BUSINESS is now in the midsummer waiting period and there are as yet no certain indications as to whether or not the high rate of activity of the latter half of 1925 will be duplicated. On the basis of current conditions, it is easy to reason that the customary Autumn expansion superimposed on present volume will result in a general level of Fall and Winter business even higher than last year. The upward trend of prices of important basic commodities and the optimistic undertone in those industries usually regarded as most sensitive to business trends certainly justify confidence in the outlook. Thus, the steel industry has slowed down much less than is usually expected at midsummer. The machine-tool business is good. Automobile output has been moderately reduced in order to make preparations for new models and other seasonal adjustments, but manufacturers are making ready for a large Fall demand. The railroads are improving their facilities in anticipation of a heavy Autumn freight movement. The electrical industries are active, domestic copper consumption is large and the price undertone strong. So also are the prices of other nonferrous metals. Heavy chemicals are firm notwithstanding seasonal inactivity in their markets.

Freight carloadings from January to June exceeded all previous records for a first half year. Retail trade is excellent. There has been widespread expectation that profits would gradually narrow as the year advances, due to severe competition and the rising costs which always mark the closing stages of long periods of active business, yet both volume and profits of many large, representative, well-managed enterprises are running ahead of last year.

The crop outlook is good as a whole, conditions having improved since June 15 in most regions. The only large areas in which crop prospects are definitely poorer than at that time are the Spring-wheat territory of the Dakotas and Minnesota and the Delta cotton region. Despite low prices for most agricultural products except hogs, farmers are showing confidence in the ultimate soundness of their business by heavy purchases of agricultural equipment.

If it is easy to find reasons for a comparatively unqualified optimism, it is likewise not hard to find grounds for pessimism in such uncertainties as the building outlook and doubts as to the ability of the country indefinitely to absorb automobiles at the rate of output which has prevailed for the last six months. The depression in wool and cotton textiles is unrelieved and the boot and shoe manufacturers continue to struggle with adverse conditions.

However, to be pessimistic too far in advance of untoward business developments is quite as serious an error of judgment as is the fatuous belief that industry will continue to expand uninterruptedly. The United States is an amazing country both as to its natural resources and the productive power of its citizens. In consequence it is full of surprises. That a large volume of business will be done in the remaining months of 1926 is a certainty.

## German Steel Exports

From The Journal of Commerce, New York

The outstanding feature of iron and steel developments in Europe is the rapid rise of Germany as a competitor in the markets of the world. As judged by exports, that country has gradually expanded her sales abroad in the last three years until she leads the world today. The actual data for this year to April 1, the latest available, as compared with other years, are as follows, in gross tons per month:

1926 (first quarter).....	367,000
1925.....	267,600
1924.....	128,000
1913.....	517,300

At 367,000 tons per month, or 1,101,100 tons for the first quarter, Germany leads all countries for the first time since before the war. In 1913 her export rate was 517,300 tons per month, but this figure included Luxembourg. The showing therefore is an impressive one.

## FINANCIAL MARKETS

THE stock market has been active and irregular with reaction in some issues balanced against sharp flare-ups in others. A week of such churning is natural enough after a fortnight of rapid and almost continuous advance. What is more significant, however, is a marked shift of interest away from the old leaders of semi-investment character into the more speculative stocks.

The general advance came to a halt with the reaction Thursday and Friday of last week, but prices rallied quickly with new high records made in Steel and Can on Saturday and in General Motors on Monday. The latter stock was easily the outstanding feature of the market, with heavy trading (one day running over 200,000 shares) and a spectacular advance to above 170. Other motor stocks responded much better than has recently been their habit, Hudson being especially strong. But while the strength in motors lasted well into the current week, most other stocks quickly developed a reactionary tone. Steel and Can sold off and the oils were quite weak. Rails also drifted lower, although this is scarcely a matter for surprise in view of the Interstate Commerce Commission's refusal of a sorely needed advance in freight rates in the Western district. Baldwin Locomotive, Republic Iron and Steel and a few other specialties advanced sharply and suddenly. On the whole the character of the leadership and the general behavior of the market was poorer than at any time since the beginning of the advance last May.

Two items in the week's news were distinctly unfavorable and provided ample warrant for any decline which has occurred. In the first place the Interstate Commerce Commission's action in the Western rate case is frankly disheartening. Then there was the sharp decline in French francs, the fall of another French Ministry and near panic in Paris. Strangely enough neither of these developments produced an immediate market response. Stocks advanced for two days after the Commerce Commission's decision had been announced and during some of the sharpest declines in the franc period. When later on stocks finally did react it was long enough after the first announcement of the unfavorable news to cast some doubt on whether there was really much connection between the news and the decline.

Domestic trade reports continue mildly favorable, with better activity in the markets for consumers' goods and with the steel industry again operating at close to 90 per cent. of capacity. No definite turn is yet evident in the automobile business, but it is anticipated that the next two months may throw considerably more light on the real underlying facts of the situation. The Street's greatest interest at present lies in the agricultural district and in the grain and cotton markets. Wheat, corn and cotton may provide not only an indication of the business trend but may play an important part in next Fall's election.

Probably in sympathy with the weakness in French and Belgium Government obligations coincident with demoralization in the exchange markets, bonds generally have drifted lower, although with exceptions here and there in the case of certain high-grade railroad issues. Short-term money continues in ample supply with unimportant fluctuations in rates. The statement of the reporting member banks of the Federal reserve system, as of July 4, shows a decline in borrowings at the reserve banks, and both commercial and collateral loans have declined slightly. Other Continental exchanges were naturally affected by the French crisis, this situation serving as an explanation of the week's principal development in the exchange markets.

A. McB.

# American Copper Learns From British Rubber



ITH the battle still raging over the Stevenson act, which controls the production of one major raw material, this Summer is to witness a renewed attempt to govern the distribution of another principal commodity. An impartial economist may be considerably enlightened, or possibly amused, by the exponents of this Made in America combine, who in all probability will be the same persons who object to the British-born rubber control. While some copper miners seem to feel that they are as badly off as were rubber producers a few years ago, they are not so open in announcing plans for higher prices as the latter then were; in fact, their avowed intention is merely to "stabilize" prices by regulating distribution in the export (principally European) market.

#### Proposed "Association of Copper Exporters"

"Stabilization" is susceptible of various interpretations. Some consumers have immediately raised the cry of monopoly, and even when the monopoly protests that it will not boost prices the consumer merely replies that that's a fine theory, but—. They remember what happened to rubber, although it must be admitted that their analogy is by no means exact, and they have a pretty well grounded suspicion that rubber planters talked "stabilization" just as loudly before the Stevenson act was put into operation. When control of rubber was contemplated it was selling at 17½ cents, and the world's output had a market value of only \$150,000,000. In 1925 the average market price was 72½ cents, and the value of the world crop on that basis was over \$800,000,000. Copper consumers expect no such movement in copper, but they are inclined to believe that "stabilization" is a weasel word when used to mean prevention of decline. They would welcome stable prices as much as producers, but they are a little bit afraid of stabilization upward.

The producers hope to achieve stabilization in copper prices through an "Association of Copper Exporters," originally termed a Copper Export Trading Company when preliminary plans were first announced early in 1926. This new association was to have been functioning under the Webb-Pomerene act by the first of July, but details were not completed in time, and commencement of operations has now been postponed. This delay is not surprising in view of the tremendous size of the undertaking, which it is claimed will include foreign and domestic producers of 90 per cent. of the world's copper.

#### Combination Possible Under Webb-Pomerene Act

Numerous other raw materials have been subject to control in the past, either private or Government. Secretary Hoover has pointed out that potash, nitrate, coffee, camphor, Egyptian cotton, mercury, sisal, iodine as well as rubber have been effectively controlled by Governments in recent years, and twenty to thirty others could be easily controlled. In addition to controls of raw materials, there have been unnumbered combinations to market finished products. The proposed Association of Copper Exporters, while dealing with a raw material, would come closer to the marketing controls in the latter class. Practically all such movements toward control have started not in the United States but in other countries where public opinion and the laws are less inimical to combination and monopoly.

In the copper industry, however, the United States is the dominant factor and must be the prime mover in any agree-

ment, although it has been hinted that the increasingly important African producer, Union Miners du Haut Katanga, has been one of the originators of recent plans. Unfortunately for ease of accomplishment, American producers find agreements difficult to make without violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act. The way was somewhat smoothed by Congress immediately after the war, when it passed the Webb-Pomerene act allowing combinations in foreign trade which it frowned upon in domestic business. Since half of the 1925 total American refinery output of new copper was exported the appropriate lever to work with lay at hand.

Three principal reasons are advanced to demonstrate the need of "stabilized" copper prices:

1. **Low prices.** This reason is common to nearly all plans for control. Most of the time since the war copper prices have been low compared with pre-war days. Many financial writers and copper producers have carelessly assumed that they are, therefore, too low, whereas they are actually showing the natural results of improved copper mining technique. The very fact that the most prosperous mines of today are those working on deposits which were considered worthless twenty years ago points the direction in which changes have occurred. All the way from extraction of the ore to the refining of the metal very important improvements have been introduced, possibly the most significant being the flotation method of concentration.

Some companies which have not kept up with the progress of this technique,

or whose reserves are approaching the vanishing point, feel the pinch of lower prices as do marginal producers in every line of industry under similar circumstances. It is no proof that copper prices are too low to assert that they are below 1913 levels or lower than certain other commodities. Far-seeing producers, indeed, do not stress this claim, realizing that the future of their industry depends upon low prices and quantity production, but many of them do give weight to the second and third reasons outlined below.

The real test of whether or not copper prices are too low lies in the profits being made by the producing companies. The ideal test would be earnings on actual capital invested, but unfortunately uninflated figures of capitalization are hard to arrive at and are the subject of perpetual dispute. As an interesting sample of conditions it may be noted that twenty-two leading companies in 1925 made a new peace-time record in earnings at \$105,000,000 after depreciation, or about \$3 per share. This may be compared with \$58,000,000 in 1924 and \$63,000,000 in 1923. These companies last year found it possible to pay out \$65,000,000 in dividends and only three out of the twenty-two are not paying dividends at the present time. While these figures are not conclusive as to whether copper prices are high enough, they do put the burden of proof on the producers. The fact that substantial dividends are being generally paid and that bond issues have been pretty well cleared up ahead of maturity is *prima facie* evidence of profitable operations.

2. **Export market manipulation.** Amer-

ican producers have felt that the export market was largely responsible for low prices because of manipulation on the part of foreign dealers and London speculators. It has been noted that American buyers frequently wait for quotations from the London Metal Exchange before making up their minds as to prices for the day. Experience with the highly efficient marketing organizations spreading over the United Kingdom and Europe has made them feel that they were being jockeyed out of legitimate profits by go-betweens who had nothing to do with the actual consumption of copper. American producers have found that these European dealers upset their best plans by shopping around, playing one producer against another, holding supplies off the market at one time, unloading them inconveniently at another, making their views outweigh those of the producers through the publicity of the London Metal Exchange.

In the United States copper producers deal direct with the consumers and do not have to face the undoubtedly clever trading which marks the export market. Through the proposed Association of Copper Exporters producers apparently hope to introduce the American system into Europe.

To meet the bitter opposition from European distributors aroused by any such proposal it is said that the new export company will use some of the old channels for distributing its copper, although it is to be presumed that control of the commodity will rest with the producers. The consumers abroad have not been accustomed to paying cash as in America, but have been extended terms by these dealers often up to six months. They have been financed to such an extent that present proposals are causing them serious alarm. It is no light matter to break up marketing organizations which have operated successfully for generations, and just what the effect will be in the European market is problematical.

3. **Competition between producers.** It is natural to find part of the basis for any attempt at control in previous unhealthy competition. It has been a favorite topic of the financial papers that competition between copper producers has been "insensate," "short-sighted," &c. Doubtless the owners of high-cost copper mines have felt the same way about it. Unfortunately, the interests of one mine may dictate capacity production at a low price, while the interests of another may call for moderate production at a higher price.

Every mine runs into the problem of unit cost: the lower the production the higher the cost per pound. In fact, most of the "insensate" competition is not competition at all, but simply the desire to run a copper mine in the most efficient manner possible.

The question of competition is intimately linked with low prices and export market manipulation, but for the time being the divergent interests of producers have apparently been harmonized sufficiently to find a ground for common action.

#### Proposed Method of Stabilizing Prices

Official details of the new Association of Copper Exporters have not yet been published, but it is understood that all prominent American copper mining companies, except Miami, and all foreign producers of any size, except Rio Tinto, which caters to a special market, and the Japanese mines, which do no exporting, will take part in the new association.

Just how the export market will be controlled has not yet been announced. It is understood that each producer will maintain his present selling outlets in Europe, but will be allowed to participate in the various sales of other agencies, if it so elects. The plan is intended to be flexible, allowing some freedom to each member. While a Brussels accounting office will probably maintain records as

## Books on Business and Economics

### THE FRENCH FINANCIAL CRISIS



R. PEEL is an economist of ability, both *théorique* and *pratique*, and an able writer. He gives us here an illuminating, brief survey of French fiscal policy and practice since the Revolution, ending with suggestions toward salvage and rehabilitation. He is far more lucid than most writers in his category. In proceeding as an economist he has not, like so many others, quite divested himself of human qualities; he is not altogether unaware of the psychological element in economic problems. Nor is he devoid of humor even—that sweetener of the sourdest theme. He has almost produced a great book.\*

Almost, not quite. He lacks the faculty of levitation, that prerogative of genius, which gives us an airplane view of the matter. He is too much enamored of certain theories. He seems to consider the income tax the be-all and end-all of fiscal science. Caillaux, the wizard of Mamers, has ensorcelled him. It is a reasonable deduction from his book, not only that, in the author's view, M. Caillaux is a fiscal and financial genius of the first order, which would be all to the good, but also that there's scarcely another in all France capable of intelligent views on the fisc and finance, which were all to the bad. If he is generally lucid, he is by no means always so; and he lacks the *plus* quality of lucency—another prerogative of genius. He avoids close grapple with the supreme difficulties. The chapters that undertake to explain the fall of the franc seem to this reviewer quite inadequate.

\*The Financial Crisis of France: By the Hon. George Peel. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited.

Continued on Next Page

to sales position and prices obtained, it is understood that there will be no limitation as to sales in particular countries, merely an attempt to keep sales of each individual within a certain percentage figure of the total. It is said, moreover, that the contract between members will date only for six months as a trial period, at the end of which time it may be revised for a considerably longer period. These details are still the subject of extended negotiations and may be considerably modified before official publication, but the essence of the whole proposal will be elimination of middlemen and producer control of the copper from mines to consumer.

#### Refinery Stocks Low

The launching of these new proposals for an export association in copper immediately recalled experiences of a somewhat similar organization just after the war. At that time, huge surplus stocks of war copper were overburdening the market, and the principal function of the Copper Export Association was to finance these stocks, which was done successfully. As soon as that function was accomplished, however, dissension as to policies caused a split-up and practical cessation of operations. The rock on which that association split was the opposing interests of custom smelters and

original producers. If the smelter is not to speculate on the market price, he must sell as much as he takes in currently, and any attempts to restrict markets, even if only the export market, interfere with this mode of operation.

The present situation is not analogous to the one which stimulated the formation of the old association. Instead of the huge war-time stocks then existing, at present refinery stocks of refined copper are extremely low. The industry is not now faced with a tremendous collapse in general business, particularly in Europe, as it then was; prospects are rather for steady, if slow, improvement over the next few years.

#### Difficulties Ahead

If higher prices are brought about, it is difficult to see how the new association can escape the vigilance of the Department of Justice, even though it may be perfectly legal under some sections of the Webb-Pomerene act; other sections specifically state that any act which affects prices within the United States is illegal. As a general rule, the price of a commodity can be effectively controlled only by curtailing the supply or expanding the demand, or both. The new association is to do neither of these, but is to eliminate certain speculative aspects of the market. Achievement of

essential stability by minor means would be notable in the history of world-wide commodity markets.

There will be a strong temptation, if failure seems imminent, to use a very effective and readily available weapon—concerted curtailment of production. (The June figures for the industry have aroused suspicion in some quarters that a gentleman's agreement may already be operating in the field of production, but such an assumption is subject to confirmation by later developments.) In such a case, the legal aspects of the association would become uppermost, and the Department of Justice would find it necessary to choose between a limited part of the Webb-Pomerene act and all of the Sherman Anti-Trust act.

The whole project is a huge experiment, which will be followed with interest by all students of prices and price control. It will be remembered that the famous Stevenson act, although operating directly upon supply, had little effect on rubber prices for some time after its passage—it could not change economic trends, but eventually accelerated those under way. The copper producers are attempting to influence an important world-wide market without "direct action." In doing so, the chances are always great that the eventual results will be worse than the uninterrupted flow of

economic developments.

The copper producers since the war have shown great wisdom along two fundamental lines:

1. Lower costs of production. This has already been referred to and efforts in this direction may be expected to continue, although such drastic changes within a short period are not to be expected from now on.

2. Greater consumption of copper. Chiefly because of lower prices, but to some extent also through judicious advertising, the use of copper has expanded greatly in this country, more than is accounted for by the natural growth of industry. The post-war poverty of Europe has prevented a similar development abroad, but there is no reason why it should not take place in the course of time.

This raises the question as to whether copper producers have shown the same wisdom in their attempt to handle the export market as they have in approaching their other two problems. Greater output at lower costs may be considered the American way of making progress, rather than the Old World method of controlling markets. The copper producers will doubtless continue to find it more efficacious than any association they can devise.

## THE FRENCH FINANCIAL CRISIS

Continued From Preceding Page

though open to criticism in many points of assessments and of levy, is soundly conceived."

But, whatever the defects, past or present, of the French taxation system, whatever its injustices in the matter of incidence, however open to criticism in respect of assessment and levy, the present woes of France are to be ascribed in only a minor degree to those defects.

To what causes in chief, then, are the woes of France to be ascribed?

During the war period there was no increase of taxation. All the war expenses proper of the five war years were covered by borrowing to the tune of 145 milliards of francs. The professional economists, in general, are very critical upon this policy. One is pleased, however, to note that Mr. Peel's condemnation is faint. He cites "in mitigation" that almost the whole male population of France was mobilized from the very first days of the war. "This profoundly upset the collection even of the old taxes and rendered the organization of any new taxes extremely difficult." Difficult, to be sure!

Of the 145 milliards borrowed, 15 per cent. came from advances by the Bank of France; 29 per cent. by way of national defense bills and similar temporary loans; 36 per cent. from permanent loans; and 20 per cent. from foreign loans. The borrowings from the bank resulted in an immense increase of the latter's note circulation and in decrease of the ratio its specie to circulation and deposits from 63 per cent. in 1914 to 18.5 per cent. in 1918. The chief criticism to be made in regard to the loans is that the maturities of the short-term obligations were not sensibly distributed—a cause of infinite vexation to the Treasury ever since.

In 1915 the internal purchasing value of the franc had fallen from par (19.3 cents) to the equivalent of 13.8 cents; in 1916 to 10.3 cents; in 1917 to 7.4 cents; thence to the end of 1922 there was little change.

We have now to consider the period from the armistice to the close of 1923. During those five years another 150 milliards of francs was added to the public debt; all internal borrowing of the same general character, and with the same general results, as the borrowings 1914-1918. A hideous addition, to be sure, even considering the depreciated value of the franc, but the following considerations may be offered "in mitigation":

The greater part of the borrowed sums was applied to reconstruction and to pen-

sions and separation allowances, absolutely necessary categories of expense. A considerable part, to be sure, was applied to the needs of the ordinary budget. But on this head it has to be observed that by reason of the sundry dislocations the machinery of assessment and collections pertaining to the new "soundly conceived" (Mr. Peel's words) system of taxation was not for a long time brought effectively to bear. I gather that in Mr. Peel's opinion it could not be; that is emphatically this writer's opinion. But in 1920 there was a mighty effort to get it into full swing; and thence until the present time the yield has steadily increased. Today 21 per cent. of the national income in France is absorbed by taxation (as against 11.5 per cent. in the United States); the heaviest taxation burden in the world, Great Britain not excepted. And here it may be remarked (a point not sufficiently emphasized by Mr. Peel) that the limit of taxation to be squeezed out of the country has well-nigh been reached. There is much room for improvement in distribution, for correction of the incidence, but a very considerable addition to the present total is out of the question.

I characterized the above considerations as "mitigating." I would go further (and so, I think, would Mr. Peel, though he does not make himself clear) and say that these considerations considerably more than offset proper criticism of fiscal and financial management during those five years. "But," it is urged, "the French Government incurred these monstrous debts on the false theory that the money would be recovered from Germany." A false theory, yes, but not falsely asserted. "Le fantôme des Réparations!" indeed; but only furnishing the latest and most compelling proof that man is a gullible animal, a child of illusion. He believes (and your Poincaré even, is no exception) what he wishes to believe, especially where Patria or Helen is concerned. It cannot be doubted that the phantom was honestly thought to be the real Helen until with the failure of the Ruhr experiment eyes were unsealed. With her eyes on the lovely phantom, France trod the primrose path of the borrower toward the bonfire of the franc. Yet it may not too strongly be emphasized that, reparations or no reparations, the ruin of the devastated region had to be repaired. In one aspect of the matter, the illusion was a blessing.

At last the eyes were unsealed, whereof the most absolute evidence was at once forthcoming in the inability of the Government to float further loans. This meant, of course, that confidence in the

solvency of the State was rudely, might soon be fatally, prejudiced. Only one means of meeting emergent requirements now remained available, namely, recourse to the Bank of France. Such recourse would mean further inflation, further depreciation of the franc, the Russian, the Prussian road to Avernus. So long as the eyes were fixed on the phantom, the depreciation of the franc was scarcely noticed; anyway, when the tide of German gold should come flooding in, the franc would rebound to par. Now the eyes were opened, the low state of the franc was tragically apparent, and the danger of acceleration of the downward movement obvious.

Up to the point of the unsealing of the eyes the French authorities were more to be pitied than censured. Since then they have deserved censure quite as much as sympathy. I mean by "authorities" both Government and Parliament, chiefly the latter. Obviously a super-effort of retrenchment, of organization, was indicated; the franc must be stabilized and, at whatever risk to the Government making the announcement, the announcement must be made that ultimate revalorization of the franc must needs be at a low par. Instant, instant action!

Instead, definitive action has been postponed for two and a half years into the present supercrisis. The indicated program today is what it was two and a half years ago; merely the new par of the franc must now be lower—the which involves an unpleasant consideration. Up to the time of the unsealing of the eyes there was no bouquet of repudiation attaching to the depreciation of the franc; there is the soupcon of such a bouquet attaching to the later depreciation. Postponement for two and a half years of the clearly indicated action was due primarily to selfish, vicious politics.

All the vices of the French political system have been in full flourish and clamant assertion.

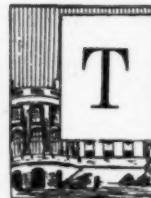
Last September Mr. Peel declared his conviction that, "in spite of the extraordinary difficulties of her situation, France can attain to a revenue so reorganized and to an expenditure so adjusted as to secure for herself a bearable budget, a debt within her compass, and a stabilized franc." That conviction must have been somewhat weakened by developments since last September, but it is still justified. The means to salvation are those which for two and a half years have been apparent to all who have given deep consideration to the subject; Mr. Peel has indicated them, though a little vaguely and timidly; the report of the Expert Commission defines them sharply and clearly.

Of course, the grand presupposition of stabilization of the franc is funding of the debts to the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Peel's conclusion on this matter is expressed as follows: "It seems that the future of French finance, in this department of it, is inextricably involved with the Dawes plan, and that therefore France will always hold herself morally free to associate her payments to her Allies with her receipts from Germany."

The words quoted seem to me quite true. I make bold to believe, moreover, that this principle is acquiesced in by the Washington authorities. But for obvious reasons Washington cannot allow a statement of that principle to be embodied in the Franco-American debt agreement. It is an unspeakable tragedy that the French should so little understand the American psychology as not to perceive that, should that principle be seriously challenged by German default, France would be treated by us with great consideration.

J. B.

## THE UNITED STATES TREASURY



REASURY operations at the outset of the new fiscal year of 1927 reflected an even better condition of the Government's finances than at the beginning of the year just closed, and 1926 proved to be in many ways one of the most surprisingly satisfactory years on record. Should the relative trends of receipts and expenditures during 1927 continue along the lines indicated by the first half month's activities of the Treasury, another year of accomplishments in Government fiscal affairs is in store for the country.

As yet the Treasury's books carry the operations of the present fiscal year only through July 17, which is obviously too short a period under which to base predictions. Nevertheless a very broad comparison can be drawn between the early days of July this year and the corresponding period a year ago, due in large measure to the use of some of the excess receipts of 1926 to meet expenditures which ordinarily would not have been made until after July 1.

For the month of July to the 17th, or for the new fiscal year to date, which is the same thing, the Treasury shows an excess of receipts over expenditures of more than \$3,500,000, whereas for the same period last year there was an indi-

cated deficit of over \$57,500,000. Receipts have gone up and expenditures have gone down, although the Treasury got the benefit of some farm bureau financing at the beginning of the month that helped the revenues materially.

Ordinary receipts for the month to date aggregate \$153,000,000 as compared with \$118,000,000 for the same period a year ago. The total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts amounted to nearly \$130,000,000 as against almost \$176,000,000 for the first seventeen days of the fiscal year 1926. But the total expenditures for the current month included \$20,000,000 on account of the sinking fund, while at this time last year operations in the sinking fund account had not yet been commenced.

Although naturally in comparatively small amounts, the figures of the principal sources of Federal revenue at the opening of the year showed a continuation of the gain in income tax collection and customs receipts, but a bad drop in the revenues from miscellaneous taxes. Thus customs receipts for the month to date, amounting to \$26,000,000, were about \$2,000,000 in excess of those of the same period last year, while income tax collection, aggregating \$23,000,000, re-

flected an increase of nearly \$3,000,000.

Tax collections figures now offer a direct comparison between the revenue-producing powers of the old law and the new measure enacted by Congress last February. So far at least, the Federal revenues have not suffered from the last reduction of income tax rates. The miscellaneous taxes, however, present a different picture, collection for July to date amounting to \$35,000,000, which is about \$8,000,000 less than for the same period a year ago. Effects of the outright repeals of many of the so-called nuisance taxes, as indicated by the early July figures, disclose that the Government is losing more from tax reduction in that direction than is being gained through increased revenues from income taxes and customs.

The principal item in the Government's receipts for July thus far is \$50,000,000 from securities other than railroad securities. This item is large in comparison with only \$3,000,000 a year ago, but for the current month it represents the proceeds of the new issue of Federal land bank bonds which were sold on July 1. The proceeds of this issue made possible the jump in total receipts over those of a year ago and served to give the Treasury's accounts for 1927 a

start well on the favorable side of the ledger, until it can be demonstrated whether other sources of Federal revenue will absorb the losses on account of miscellaneous tax receipts.

#### Ordinary Expenditures Lower

Ordinary expenditures for July to date, exclusive of public debt operations, aggregated \$129,000,000 as compared with \$175,000,000 for the same period last year, during which time there were no public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts. The high lights of the beginning of the fiscal year spending of the Government are the blank in the postal deficiency column as compared with \$10,000,000 a year ago, and the fact that tax refunds amounting to \$8,000,000 were \$4,000,000 less than for the corresponding period last year.

This \$14,000,000 saving in expenditures absorbs at the start the last-minute charges against 1926 receipts made by the Treasury in the closing days of June. In other words, had the postal deficiency been carried over into July and some of the tax refunds originally allocated to this year been permitted to remain on their schedule, the Government expenditures for the first part of July would have been \$14,000,000 greater.

Progress in the reduction of the out-

standing public debt during the past year was reflected by the lower interest charges to be met in July. Interest on the public debt so far totals \$10,000,000, or \$2,000,000 less than for the same period a year ago. However, this saving in interest charges is offset by increases in the disbursements of the spending departments of the Government. General expenditures, which include these operations, amounted to \$102,000,000 for the first part of July as compared with \$119,000,000 a year ago.

Public debt operations of the Treasury so far during July have been confined practically to the use of \$20,000,000 out of the sinking fund for the purchase of Third Liberty Bonds. Other public debt transactions were minor in character. The only significance of the public operation so far lies in the fact that the Treasury is getting an earlier start than usual in making expenditures out of the sinking fund. The earlier this fund is depleted the better the chance the Treasury stands of repeating next June the feat it accomplished last month in omitting the customary financing for the last quarter of the fiscal year and meeting its requirements entirely out of current receipts, including the quarterly installment of income taxes. H. E. SARGENT.

## Loss of Our Gold Neither Likely nor Desirable

*This is the last of a series of three articles\* on "The Destiny of Our Gold."*

**N** the previous articles it was shown that Government expenditures abroad, ocean freight payments, immigrants' remittances and tourists' expenditures will be utterly incapable of absorbing our favorable balances of trade and interest. There is also a strong indisposition, apparently as vigorous as ever after a century of history, to lower our tariffs and permit the payment of exports and interest by means of imported commodities. Moreover, our gold supply is already disproportionately and undesirably large and it is to no one's interest to encourage further increases of our golden treasure at the expense of customers who sorely need it. There seems to be but one way out of our predicament, namely, to make loans abroad; and, of course, Europe has no way of recovering our gold except by our still greater investments abroad.

#### Our Foreign Investments Will Continue to Expand

The extent to which loans are being made abroad, represented by new foreign bond issues in the United States and other foreign investments of American capital, are estimated by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to average about one billion dollars, the only year that fell much below that figure being 1923. The present transition of American banking from a national to an international scope is one of the outstanding facts of financial history. America, until recently a debtor, has absorbed huge capital contributions from Europe, and our bankers have found better investment opportunities within our borders than abroad. They have shifted capital from region to region, industry

to industry, but not to foreign parts. They looked to the interior, to the frontier moving westward, to the intenser utilization of our resources, and left the rest of the world to European bankers. They do not know foreign banking methods or foreign investments, and our investors, wholly inexperienced in evaluating foreign securities, discriminate against them.

The consequence is that a strong educational and advertising campaign is a necessary corollary to the shift from domestic to foreign investments, and such devices as the investment trust must be developed to obviate the objections to purchasing foreign securities directly. This movement is well under way. It is handicapped by our national policy of aloofness and by the marked political instability abroad. There is every reason, however, for believing that foreign bonds and stocks will constitute an increasing proportion of the holdings of our investors as America becomes the world's great creditor. To date the chief interest of American capitalists has been in Government bonds or in bonds of corporations controlled or guaranteed by Governments; nevertheless, the total value of foreign corporate securities bought here in 1925 was nearly four times as great as in 1924, and in European securities alone 14 times as great.

If one deducts our capital credit items (i. e., the foreign loans paid off, the sales of securities to foreigners and the principal of debts to the United States Government paid) from the capital debit items (i. e., the new foreign bond issues in the United States, and other investments of American capital abroad), the net difference shows that every year from 1919 to 1925 inclusive, except 1923, these capital transactions have resulted in extending to the outside world annual amounts ranging from 432 millions to

874 millions. In the year 1923 a reverse balance of 109 millions occurred.

#### Growth of Foreign Investments Will Be Slow

It is now evident that the extent of the investment of American capital in European securities will be the dominant influence in tipping the international scales to one side or the other, bringing us gold or taking it away. Remembering the natural aversion of our investors to foreign securities and the slowness with which the hoary preference for domestic bonds will be reduced, no warrant appears for expecting the annual investment in new foreign securities to exceed the net favorable balance of trade and interest, and, therefore, for fearing that it will act as a factor to occasion gold exports rather than to prevent gold imports. An odd year may come now and then, like 1919, when the creditor nation, with the largest favorable trade balance the world has ever seen in any country, may lose gold on an unprecedented scale; but in all probability such an anomalous year will be offset by others when new investments abroad will fall below our favorable balance and bring us as much gold again.

It is folly, however, to imagine that

the investment abroad of our trade surplus is a permanent solution of our gold problem, whether considered as the prevention of the importation or of the exportation of gold, for the simple reason that the accumulation of foreign securities in America will increase our favorable interest balance until it, in conjunction with our favorable trade balance, will exceed the desirable investments abroad and interest rates there will fall below the home level because of this very supply of capital. The estimated value of American investments abroad at the end of the calendar years 1923, 1924 and 1925 was \$10,105 million dollars, \$9,230 millions and \$10,405 millions, respectively. It seems inevitable that sometime we shall be forced to receive foreign commodities in payment of interest on old loans, and that so long as we maintain our high protective tariff the gold problem will be rather to prevent further net importations of gold than to prevent its loss by export.

#### Debt Cancellations Would Check Gold Imports

This probability is increased by our policy with reference to the payment of our loans to the Allies during the war period, a policy which likewise runs counter to our tariff policy. In the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce estimates of capital items the sum of "foreign loans paid off," "sales of securities to foreigners," and "principal

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of debts to the United States Government paid," has amounted to an average of a half-billion dollars, being lowest in 1921 and 1922 and highest in 1925. All but 244 millions of the ten and a half billions of total debt of the Allies to us has now been funded, and the payments agreed upon amount to 205 millions for 1926, and for succeeding years rise by small amounts to 313 millions in 1936.

He is an optimist, however, who believes either that these payments will be met fully on due date or that the principal or payment obligations will not be scaled down by future "Debt Commissions." One method, in other words, of relieving ourselves of further importations of gold, or of abandoning our protective tariff will be the further cancellation of the Allies' debt to us. This method is dependent upon political caprice and not subject to definite forecast, but it must ever be remembered that leniency toward our foreign debtors will be an easy means of checking gold importations, and it may be that some day international amity will weigh more heavily among the principles of foreign policy than our present isolation policy allows.

#### The Influence of Interest Rates

The balance of investment in the future will be greatly influenced by the relative movements of interest rates in America, Europe and the rest of the world. After 1920 several factors joined to depress interest rates in the United States to abnormally low levels; the heavy importations of gold, the business depression, the great additions to our capital during recent prosperity and the retirement of some 20 per cent. of our war debt all had this effect. Were it not for the unsettled policy of our currency systems, the possibility of capital taxes and the baffling question of reparations our excess capital would have flowed to Europe in far greater amount than it did to take advantage of the higher rates there. During the years of the near future a process of equalization of rates as between the United States and Europe will surely occur as the fundamental causes for the existing discrepancies disappear as capital regains its international fluidity with the general growth of confidence. The continued investment of America's favorable balance of trade and interest payments abroad will reduce the European rates by adding to the supply of funds there; and the restoration of the gold standard, the stabilization of the currencies and exchange rates, the establishment of stable Governments and the mollification of national hatreds born of the late war will all promote general confidence and reduce the risk factor.

The relative rates of interest will be modified, for short periods at least, by the policies of the central banks. The Federal Reserve Board is opposed to further importations of gold and it has not encouraged exports of gold except to serve some deserving specific end, such as the stabilization of the currency of some European State. By substituting gold certificates for Federal Reserve notes in circulation it has blinded the public to the real reserve situation in the banks and foreclosed against the lowering of rediscount rates to stimulate business; this desire to prevent credit inflation by maintaining high rediscount rates and the abandonment of the reserve ratio as a determinant of credit policy, only served to attract more gold, and every importation of gold lessened the Reserve Banks' control of the credit situation, for the member banks used it to pay off their obligations to the Reserve Banks, thus stripping them of earning assets and rendering them unable to tighten the market by selling assets, but able to ease it by buying acceptances or securities in the open market. The open market purchases were forced on the Reserve banks in order to give them enough earning assets to enable them to cover expenses, but these purchases tended to defeat their high discount rate and gold policy because they poured more funds into market. According to its annual report for 1925 the Federal Reserve Board is careful not to raise

its rediscount rate in the Autumn season and thus promote gold imports when the balance of trade naturally tends to bring gold to us.

#### Flow of Gold Being Controlled

Through manipulations of its discount rate the Bank of England likewise is a powerful factor in influencing interest rates and the flow of gold. Since the re-establishment of the gold standard in Great Britain larger amounts of trade and bank funds have tended to stay in London, not only on account of the greater stability of exchange but also on account of the substantial margin of British over American money rates of interest. For a time this margin was so faithfully kept, every change in one rate being followed shortly by a like change in the other country, that the public thought surely some specific agreement to that end had been made between the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve authorities at the time the gold loan was arranged with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The New York bank says that it has only a general understanding with the Bank of England to the effect that it will cooperate in the maintenance of the gold standard, and it therefore hesitates to raise the rediscount rate at a time when it will attract gold and embarrass the English bank in its gold operations. It is not probable, however, that the Federal Reserve authorities have even a tacit agreement to keep interest rates low and ignore domestic conditions if artificial ease in the American market were promoting undue speculation or other undesirable condition. So long as interest rates are kept lower in New York than they are in London bank balances will preferably be carried in London and gold be more tautly tied there, where it is needed to support the lately restored gold standard.

Sufficient has now been said to show the point at hand, namely, that both the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve authorities have power, by manipulating the discount rate, to check or encourage the flow of gold to or from New York. Since the restoration of the gold standard the Bank of England has no drawn on its gold loan in New York and appears to have a sufficient gold balance successfully to maintain the standard without our gold.

#### Interest Rates Will Continue Downward

It seems a certainty that the interest rates of both Europe and America will continue to fall as they have since 1921. Moreover, the rates in Europe should fall faster than in America, not only because American capital is fast flowing thither, but also because relatively greater economic and financial change for the better is likely there than here, inasmuch as the present necessity for borrowing will be abated, the more normal economic life will promote the creation of capital funds, and relief from distractions of war and currency disturbances will reduce the risk element and facilitate the flow of capital. If this forecast of a greater fall of interest in Europe than America proves true it will discourage the outward flow of gold from America.

When a country, like England, on a gold basis, inflates her currency by increasing her Government demand notes, central bank notes or bank deposits, and raises her price level, she encourages the importation of goods from countries where prices are not rising at all or as much, and discourages exportation because goods sold at home command more at home than abroad. She therefore creates an unfavorable balance of trade and tends to lose gold in settlement. The process of inflation may continue until gold reserves are too slender to maintain specie payments and the country passes to an inconvertible paper standard. During the war all the belligerents, except the United States, and many of the neutrals went on the paper basis. The flow of gold to the exporting countries tends also to raise their price levels, and will, unless the inflation abroad be inordinate and continued, automatically stop the flow of gold when the purchasing power

of the two currencies is brought to parity.

#### Price Level Likely to Continue Downward

It was shown in the second article of this series that it has been the fond expectation of the British bankers and economists that the great gold hoard of the American banks would lead to an inflation of the price level, making it profitable for Europe to ship goods to America even over our high tariff wall and thus wrest from us a part of our gold in settlement of trade balances. This expectation has to date been thwarted by the policy of the Federal Reserve Board and by certain basic business conditions and practices, and so far as can be seen no reason exists for believing these policies and business factors will be seriously changed in the near future.

It is true that Congressman Strong and others fear that we will not be as cautious in later years as we forget the slump of 1920, and that the Federal Reserve Board, without express direction by law to use all its powers to stabilize prices, will succumb to the universal demand for more money. Instead of rising, the price level in the United States has been quite constant for four years, and the tendency at present is slightly downward. Moreover, for a variety of reasons it seems that this tendency will prevail for years to come.

Consequently if gold depended upon rising prices to force it abroad, it would abide with us. But the downward trend of prices is worldwide, except in Poland and Russia, where paper inflation is still under way and the gold standard is not yet restored, and the levels are falling faster in England, Hungary and Germany than in the United States. Such a relative disparity of declines of levels tends

to have the same effect in encouraging gold exports as if all were rising, with America's faster than the other, or as if America's level only were rising. The disparity of price levels has actually been sufficient to put some lines of commodities over the tariff wall in recent months, and the entry of these goods has been a big force in speeding the decline of our price level. Were it not for the fact, however, that this factor working at the season of the year when our favorable balance of trade is normally very small, if indeed there be any at all, it is not believed that it is strong enough to pull much gold away or to withstand the restorative favorable balance of the Autumn months.

#### The Effect of Gold Production

There is one important factor which may work to keep the world's price level from falling, namely, the production of gold. The present annual production is about \$350,000,000, but with the falling price level it will again become profitable to open marginal mines closed during the war inflation period and to work lower grade ores. From 1900 to 1915 the production of gold was on such a large scale that it, in conjunction with some other lesser factors, elevated prices 2 or 3 per cent. per year. The outlook now is that the world product outside the American will for some years be largely absorbed by the European banks and used to strengthen their reserve ratios rather than to dilate their liabilities; or else, if the conditions of 1926 are somewhat repeated, India will take more than half the product, and it will sink there without inflating effect on the price level. And any gold coming to the United States will likewise, under



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our present anti-inflation policy, be settled uselessly in our Federal Reserve Banks.

The annual gold production of the United States the last three years has approximated 15 per cent. of the world's total, and in the opinion of experts this relatively subordinate position of the United States as a gold producer will be permanent; moreover, whatever growth of production may come in the future due to falling costs, both from lower price level and from more scientific exploitation, will not possibly be more rapid than the growth of wealth and trade; in other words, it will be possible for the United States to absorb her gold product without inflation or exportation.

#### Enough Gold Abroad to Maintain Gold Standards

The gold product of the world, except that of the United States, will therefore be free to flow to the industrial and monetary uses of Europe and the Far East. Inasmuch as the people of Europe have become used to low percentage gold reserves, they will be content to let

the reserves grow by small annual increments drawn directly from the mines; at the London gold auctions the central banks will compete for the annual product till the day their reserves are restored to what the new banking experience and theory may deem expedient. It seems quite improbable that gold will again circulate in England, so used to paper money and deposit currency have the English become; nor will it enter the currencies as much as it did before the war on the Continent. For purposes both of reserves and circulation the need for gold will be less absolutely and relatively to the volume of business handled, and no new industrial uses of importance have developed.

In the ten years, 1904-1913, the British net gold imports average 5.6 million pounds sterling, a large part of which went to the arts, a smaller part into circulation and the rest into the reserves of the banks, including the Bank of England; during this period the United States absorbed its own product and drew 1.8 millions from abroad. If the drain of gold to the United States be stopped, as both

English and American policy desires, and as has been accomplished to date without resort to the American gold loan made for the purpose, it seems probable that unless wholly untoward conditions arise contrary to expectations, Britain will find its share in the annual gold product sufficient to maintain the gold standard. In fact in his annual address to the shareholders of the Midland Bank, Chairman McKenna last February anticipated that the present supply of gold is in excess of what may be now regarded as the normal demand, that very shortly the excess will have to be absorbed by England and the United States, and that the most logical use of the excess will be for England to ship it to America "either in advance payment of instalments of the American debt or in the accumulation of United States Government bonds."

#### Our Gold Likely to Remain Here

Inasmuch as the British, under the most trying social and economic conditions, have restored and are maintaining the gold standard without importing

gold from the United States, and as the Germans and other European peoples have brought their currencies to a gold basis and stabilized prices and exchange rates with very small gold loans from us, it seems improbable that the general restoration of the gold standard over the world will require much gold from the United States. When currencies are scaled down to approximately the basis of existing exchange rates, the gold of the central banks is already quite adequate to cover outstanding issues. Indeed, it is quite possible that the lodgment of the bulk of the world's gold in America and its control by the Federal Reserve Board, determined to prevent inflation, have furnished a more stable rock of value to which to anchor the rest of the currencies of the world than could be had if the surplus gold were scattered and the absolute freedom to control credit defeated by such dissipation.

<sup>(1)</sup> Our Stock of Monetary Gold and Its Future. June 18, 1926, p. 835.

<sup>(2)</sup> Our Gold and the Balance of International Payments. July 2, 1926, p. 5.

## Europe From an American Point of View

By HENRY W. BUNN

**D**URING the past fortnight the situation in France has continued to engage the attention to the exclusion of most else in the European scene. A Belgian development flashes out, to be sure, but for the most part it is France, France. Few of the many crises in the history of that nation—so fascinating, so exasperating—has equaled in importance the present one.

This is the French situation as I write. A most reassuring one. Whatever his faults of temperament, Poincaré is recognized as a man of first ability, of stanch integrity, of disinterested patriotism. He inspires confidence. If he is obstinate, he is not hopelessly so. If his obstinacy caused the unfortunate Ruhr experiment, he did finally recognize its futility and he brought about the Dawes Commission. He has been opposed to ratification of the Bérenger Agreement, at any rate without modifications or "interpretations"; but it is to be presumed that his fundamental common sense will display itself in that connection. At any rate, the designation of Poincaré for Premier is the happiest development conceivable. The franc said so yesterday.

#### GREAT BRITAIN

The Government bill making permissive (should the miners consent thereto) for the next five years an eight-hour working day in the coal mines, has been enacted. There has been some, but not much, dribbling back to the mines in response to the owners' offers of the old day's wages for a longer day. There is, in fact, no important indication of improvement in the coal-strike situation.

Winston Churchill unbosomed himself as follows the other day at the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall:

Underneath the confusion and general industrial check of the coal stoppage there are signs of a distinct and even strong revival of trade. The exports for June, despite the general strike, despite the coal stoppage, despite lower prices and complete cessation of coal export, were only 8,000,000 pounds less than in June of last year.

Mr. Churchill is notoriously optimistic, so that it would be unkind to suggest that the world would look rose-colored to Timon himself at the Lord Mayor's banquet.

And, indeed, analysis of the foreign trade figures for June rather tends to justify Mr. Churchill's optimism. For example: The value of imports was only 12 per cent., that of exports only 14 per cent., lower than for June, 1925, though commodity prices were easily 7 per cent. lower than in June, 1925. And,

though coal export practically ceased (coal imports totalling 601,000 tons at a cost of £966,000), and though some of the greater industries were far more depressed than ever before, yet the total value of exports was less than that of April, a normal month free of strikes, by only £2,600,000. Only let the coal strike end and then watch us! says Mr. Churchill; and he probably "has reason."

The depression of the iron and steel industries is sufficiently apparent from the following figures:

Only 11 blast furnaces were in operation on June 30, as against 23 on June 1 and 147 in April. Production of pig iron in June was 41,800 tons, as against 510,000 tons in June of last year. Production of steel ingots and castings was 32,000 tons, as against 585,400 in June, 1925.

#### BELGIUM

The Belgian Parliament has bestowed on King Albert what it delicately calls an "extension of power" for six months, armed with which his Majesty is to endeavor to rescue Belgium from her distressing fiscal and financial plight. The bill of grant is nicely specific, but the sum of the powers bestowed is a fiscal and financial dictatorship, no less. A quite unprecedented honor, and no doubt abundantly deserved; but, such is the fantastic constitution of affairs that 'tis to be feared that, the happier the results for Belgium, the less happy for the rest of Europe. For suppose the experiment a great success, king-stock might well sky-rocket in Europe; the which, from our American point of view at least, would be a sad thing for Europe. The fact that a king should be fitted for such a function were the merest luck of a millennium; but man is not yet a reasoning animal.

On July 12 the Belgian franc was at its lowest in history; 2.07½ cents. On July 17 it has recovered to 2.44½. On July 18 the Belgian Parliament, pleased with the new look of things, adjourns and leaves it to the King. But, alas, are we to be deceived again? The royal wizardry an illusion, after all? Briand falls, the French franc sliders, and the Belgian franc, unable to refrain its democratic sympathy, sliders too; is at 2.17 on July 20.

A royal Dictator. We shall see what we shall see.

#### SPAIN

Our information concerning the present exceedingly interesting and important Spanish phase is all too meagre. It seems, however, a proper inference from the dispatches that the recent conspiracy

did not represent an important body of discontent. Apparently the fiscal management is admirable. But one asks in vain what progress has been made with Prime de Rivera's agrarian and educational programs, his communal restorations, this and that. We get some flashy paragraphs which indicate merely that the old gang is sufficiently alive faintly to kick against the pricks; concerning the really essential matters little is forthcoming. It is not creditable to the purveyors of news that their Spanish budget should be so thin. Spain is not negligible.

The peseta holds up well; is quoted at about 15.8 cents.

Spain has decided to go in strong for high protection.

#### PORTUGAL

It behooves to wait patiently for assurance that the proposed political house-cleaning in Portugal is getting on. To be sure, one is moved to observe that to change your maid every few minutes doesn't seem to be the best way to get your house clean. One of the successive maids—beg pardon, dictators—however, rebukes such impertinence by advising us that the business is being conducted in the typically Portuguese style—no imitation of Italian or Spanish models, if you please.

But why worry about Portugal? If the Portuguese were to chuck their expensive empire and now and then do a little dab of brisk work, they would be prosperous with a handsome margin. But they are temperamentally averse to work. Their chief occupations are sleeping and improvising verses. They are satisfied with lentils and thin wine. They are the happiest people in Europe. What matters it that the escudo is nil? No doubt they will be well advised to stick to the Portuguese style.

#### GERMANY

Of the European bonds absorbed in the United States in the first half of 1926, seventy-three per cent. were German totaling \$153,625,000, as against \$224,950,000 for the entire year 1925. As the German flotations in this country were distributed with a certain evenness over the half year, some of the largest coming toward the close, the claim, so often heard of late, that the Germans are becoming self-sufficient in respect of capital requirements, challenges sceptical examination. Corporate financing accounted for \$112,325,000 of the above figure of \$153,625,000.

The two million or so German unemployed have been growing restless; once

or twice impatience with their lot has exploded in violence. The Communists work upon them.

Emigrants from Germany in 1925 numbered 62,600, the number for 1924 being 58,300.

#### ITALY

Mussolini's latest is to order "psychological demobilization" of the Italian people. Most demobilizations are good; but surely this is the best of record. The newspapers must refrain from publishing "incendiary material tending to keep alive the bellicose terminology and spirit."— "Just," as the Irish say.

The Italian crop forecasts are chilling. The lira continues to behave badly. On July 20, in sympathy with the franc, it descended to a new low; namely, the equivalent of 3.17 cents.

The balance of foreign trade for the first five months of this year was adverse by 4,966,000,000 lire, as against 4,735,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1925.

#### POLAND

The Polish situation is swathed in mystery. The report that Pilsudski was for some days in a sanatorium for nervous diseases requires confirmation, but it is a fair inference from the dispatches that he is piteously unfit to handle the situation created by himself. It would seem that Parliament is gradually resuming its constitutional functions and that Pilsudski is almost ignored. If so, we have here the most pathetic phenomenon in the annals of dictatorship.

The commission of American economic experts, headed by Professor Kemmerer of Princeton, which is to diagnose the Polish malady and prescribe, has arrived in Warsaw and begun work.

It is reported that Poland and Germany are about to resume negotiations looking to a treaty to end the economic war between the two countries which has raged a year or so.

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## Outstanding Features in the Commodities



OTTON.—Better trade reports from the goods centres and general improvement in confidence have given the market a firmer tone. Private estimates of the crop this week range from below 15,000,000 to 15,275,000 bales, both figures being smaller than the average run of estimates two weeks ago.

If less than 15,000,000 bales are produced, the output will just about equal world consumption. Our exports come to about 8,000,000 bales while our consumption runs, usually, a little under 7,000,000 bales. However, an output above 15,000,000 bales, even though it be only by a few hundred thousand bales, will add to the already heavy stocks and will bring pressure on prices.

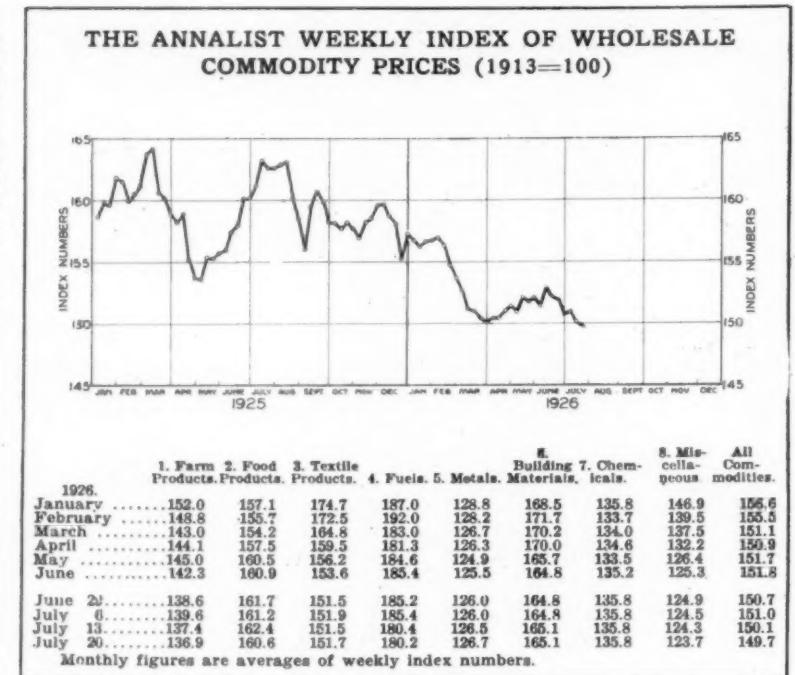
### Range of Cotton Future Prices

	Oct.	Dec.		
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	17.01	16.80	17.00	16.73
July 13	17.50	16.99	17.43	16.96
July 14	17.45	17.08	17.42	17.03
July 15	17.40	17.14	17.41	17.14
July 16	17.55	17.25	17.55	17.25
July 17	17.36	17.25	17.35	17.21
Week's range	17.55	16.80	17.55	16.73
July 19	17.26	17.08	17.24	17.06
July 20	17.29	17.09	17.27	17.09
July 21	17.40	17.27	17.42	17.24
Close	17.46	17.35		
Jan.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	17.01	16.78	17.15	16.94
July 13	17.48	17.10	17.68	17.23
July 14	17.45	17.09	17.65	17.30
July 15	17.42	17.18	17.63	17.36
July 16	17.56	17.26	17.75	17.51
July 17	17.36	17.28	17.56	17.45
Wk's rge.	17.56	16.78	17.75	16.94
July 19	17.28	17.11	17.43	17.29
July 20	17.30	17.14	17.50	17.30
July 21	17.44	17.27	17.62	17.45
Close	17.40	17.59	17.60	17.76

The consumption data, as published by the Government, have proved better than generally expected. During June 518,504 bales were taken, which was slightly in excess of last month and 25,000 bales more than in June of last year. Cotton spinning showed slightly increased activity during the month of June, as compared with May this year, and was a little lower than in June of last year.

Stocks in consuming establishments were given as 1,267,000 bales; in public storage and at compresses 2,407,816 bales, which is considerably above last year. Both exports and imports during June were higher. Perhaps with the lower price of the commodity consumption will continue to be stimulated.

The weather conditions are, on the whole, favorable, with complaints of in-



sect ravages continuing in many sections. Week-end statistics revealed little of interest, except perhaps for the fact that spinners' takings showed an increase over last year.

### RUBBER

THE rubber situation is being keenly watched just now because of the uncertainty as to whether shipments of rubber controlled by Great Britain will decline or not. British interests, it is claimed, would rather have the present price continue until the end of the month in order to insure a reduction in shipments.

### Range of Rubber Future Prices

	July		Aug.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	40.80	40.50	41.20	41.10
July 13	40.50	40.10	40.50	40.10
July 14	40.10	39.90	40.40	40.90
July 15	40.00	39.80	40.40	40.20
July 16	40.10	40.10	41.30	41.80
Wk's rge.	40.80	39.90	41.60	40.20
July 19	40.90	40.70	41.00	41.70
July 20	40.60	40.60	41.30	41.60
July 21	40.60	40.60	41.10	41.60
Close	40.60	41.20	41.60	41.60
Oct.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	40.80	40.50	41.20	41.10
July 13	40.50	40.10	40.50	40.10
July 14	40.10	39.90	40.40	40.90
July 15	40.00	39.80	40.40	40.20
July 16	40.10	40.10	41.30	41.80
Wk's rge.	40.80	39.90	41.60	40.20
July 19	40.90	40.70	41.00	41.70
July 20	40.60	40.60	41.30	41.60
July 21	40.60	40.60	41.10	41.60
Close	40.60	41.20	41.60	41.60
Nov.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	40.80	40.50	41.20	41.10
July 13	40.50	40.10	40.50	40.10
July 14	40.10	39.90	40.40	40.90
July 15	40.00	39.80	40.40	40.20
July 16	40.10	40.10	41.30	41.80
Wk's rge.	40.80	39.90	41.60	40.20
July 19	40.90	40.70	41.00	41.70
July 20	40.60	40.60	41.30	41.60
July 21	40.60	40.60	41.10	41.60
Close	40.60	41.20	41.60	41.60
Dec.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	40.80	40.50	41.20	41.10
July 13	40.50	40.10	40.50	40.10
July 14	40.10	39.90	40.40	40.90
July 15	40.00	39.80	40.40	40.20
July 16	40.10	40.10	41.30	41.80
Wk's rge.	40.80	39.90	41.60	40.20
July 19	40.90	40.70	41.00	41.70
July 20	40.60	40.60	41.30	41.60
July 21	40.60	40.60	41.10	41.60
Close	40.60	41.20	41.60	41.60

While it is generally agreed that with the tremendous expansion in the production of both pleasure cars and trucks a point must be reached at which the existing supplies will prove inadequate, there are certain considerations in this connection that must not be ignored. One of these is that the rubber tire is so built at present that a great part of it can be reclaimed. It has been estimated that last month one-third of all rubber used in the production of rubber products was reclaimed rubber.

In the meantime trade conditions in rubber goods are improving. Shipments of tires are on the increase, probably

the financial markets has been strongly speculative. At present most of the bullish factors appear to have been discounted by the market.

It is highly probable that European demand was to a great extent responsible for the strength in the market. Also crop reports from the Spring wheat belt, although somewhat more favorable, continue to give unsatisfactory conditions. On the other hand, the Canadian crop is reported to be good, and it is believed in many quarters across the border that the crop there will be larger than estimated by the Canadian Government, viz., 348,000,000 bushels as against 411,376,000 last year.

The great unknown in the present situation is the output of Russia. The market does not place much credence in such reports as come through various official and semi-official channels. In reality very little is known of the Russian situation, and estimates here and abroad take care to omit Russia from their accounts. It is indeed difficult to understand the position of Russian wheat. Last year the output was estimated at 577,000,000 bushels, which was a good crop, but the exportable surplus proved disappointingly small. Whether with a good crop this year Russia will be able to draw upon this year's supplies as well as last year's, is a question difficult to answer. Should this be the case, however, much of the recent strength in the wheat market may have been a false move.

### WHEAT

THE unusual activity and sharp rise in prices that characterized the first part of this week seem to have been checked, and a downward trend of considerable force has set in during the last two days. Crop reports have been bullish and general sentiment in

### Range of Grain Future Prices

	July		Sept.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	1.39%	1.38	1.38	1.36%
July 13	1.44	1.39%	1.42%	1.38
July 14	1.44%	1.42%	1.43%	1.41%
July 15	1.44%	1.42%	1.42%	1.41%
July 16	1.47%	1.44	1.46%	1.46%
July 17	1.46	1.44%	1.45%	1.44%
Wk's rge.	1.47%	1.38	1.46%	1.36%
July 19	1.47%	1.44	1.47%	1.45%
July 20	1.45%	1.42%	1.45%	1.43%
July 21	1.42%	1.41	1.43%	1.42%
close	1.41%	1.42%	1.46%	1.46%
Range for				
1926	1.56%	1.32%	1.47%	1.23%
Jan. 4	1.56%	1.32%	1.47%	1.23%
Apr. 3	1.56%	1.32%	1.47%	1.23%
July 19	1.49	1.49	1.50	1.49
July 20	1.45%	1.42%	1.47%	1.45%
July 21	1.42%	1.41	1.43%	1.41
close	1.41%	1.42%	1.46%	1.46%
CORN	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	.73	.72%	.73%	.72%
July 13	.75	.72%	.80%	.78%
July 14	.75	.74	.81%	.79%
July 15	.76	.74	.82%	.80%
July 16	.77	.76	.83%	.81%
July 17	.77	.76	.82%	.81%
Wk's rge.	.77%	.72%	.83%	.78%
July 19	.80%	.77%	.86%	.82%
July 20	.81%	.79%	.86%	.84%
July 21	.80%	.76%	.84%	.86%
close	.76%	.84%	.86%	.86%
Range for				
1926	.91%	.67	.96%	.71%
Jan. 9	.91%	.67	.96%	.71%
June 28	.91%	.67	.96%	.71%
July 20	.91%	.67	.96%	.71%
June 1	.91%	.67	.96%	.71%
July 21	.91%	.67	.96%	.71%
close	.80%	.52%	.82%	.45%
OATS	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	.38	.37%	.39%	.39%
July 13	.38%	.37%	.41%	.40%
July 14	.38%	.35%	.41%	.40%
July 15	.38%	.37%	.41%	.40%
July 16	.39%	.38%	.41%	.41%
July 17	.39%	.39%	.41%	.41%
Wk's rge.	.39%	.37%	.41%	.40%
July 19	.40%	.39%	.41%	.41%
July 20	.41%	.40%	.43%	.42%
July 21	.40%	.39%	.42%	.42%
close	.40%	.32%	.45%	.45%
Range for				
1926	.46%	.36%	.45%	.38%
Jan. 4	.46%	.36%	.45%	.38%
July 19	.46%	.36%	.45%	.38%
July 20	.46%	.36%	.45%	.38%
July 21	.46%	.36%	.45%	.38%
close	.40%	.32%	.45%	.45%
RYE	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	.98%	.97%	1.01%	1.00
July 13	1.02%	.99%	1.06%	1.02%
July 14	1.04	1.02	1.07%	1.04%
July 15				

## Outstanding Features in the Commodities

500 tons were produced. Private advices are estimating this year's crop at half that figure.

Reports of serious damage from excessive rains and floods in Czechoslovakia and the less favorable outlook for the crops in Mauritius, Australia, Java and in the West Indies have all tended to bolster up sentiment.

### Range of Sugar Future Prices

	Sept.	Dec.	Jan.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	2.47	2.46	2.65	2.64	2.70	2.69			
July 13	2.46	2.41	2.65	2.59	2.69	2.65			
July 14	2.40	2.38	2.58	2.55	2.63	2.60			
July 15	2.39	2.37	2.56	2.53	2.60	2.58			
July 16	2.39	2.37	2.56	2.54	2.61	2.59			
Wk's rge.	2.47	2.37	2.65	2.53	2.70	2.58			
July 19				2.62	2.57	2.65	2.61		
July 20	2.44	2.40	2.64	2.58	2.67	2.62			
July 21	2.40	2.37	2.58	2.55	2.61	2.59			
July 21 Close	2.37@2.38	2.54@2.55	2.59						
-March-				2.54	2.50	2.59			
High.				High.	Low.	High.	Low.		
July 12	2.69	2.68	2.77	2.76	2.87	2.86			
July 13	2.69	2.64	2.77	2.72	2.85	2.82			
July 14	2.64	2.61	2.71	2.68	2.81	2.78			
July 15	2.63	2.60	2.70	2.68	2.80	2.77			
July 16	2.63	2.61	2.71	2.69	2.80	2.78			
Wk's rge.	2.69	2.60	2.77	2.68	2.87	2.77			
July 19	2.67	2.64	2.77	2.72	2.84	2.81			
July 20	2.69	2.64	2.77	2.73	2.85	2.81			
July 21	2.63	2.61	2.71	2.70	2.80	2.78			
July 21 Close	2.61	2.70	2.79						
-Nominal									

### COFFEE

THE coffee market has continued its upward trend except when interrupted by profit-taking. There have been no special developments to account for the strength in the commodity except perhaps the fact that Brazil is said to have coordinated its coffee policy by bringing together the three important coffee-producing States. The plan to put her currency on a gold basis has helped to strengthen confidence.

The market has also been called upon to absorb reports of unfavorably cold weather in Brazil. One brokerage house received the following cable: "Present crop weather unfavorable. Next crop weather unfavorable. Rain continues." Nortz & Co., coffee brokers, call attention to the strides made by Africa as a coffee-producing country: "If present prices of coffee continue, Africa with its vast territory and abundant labor supply may some time become a serious competitor of Brazil." By 1930 East African production may reach 700,000 bags.

The chief coffee-producing districts in Africa are Kenya, Tanganyika and Kilmandscharo. The high price of the commodity is inducing many to go into

SPOT PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES									
Wheat, No. 2 red (bu.)	1.59%	1.59	1.61%	1.61%					
Corn, No. 2 yellow (bu.)	1.00%	94	1.27%	1.27%					
Oats, No. 3 white (bu.)	.51	49%	.54	.54					
Rye, No. 2 white (bu.)	1.17%	1.15%	1.07%	1.07%					
Barley, malting (bu.)	.91%	93	1.10%	1.10%					
Beefs, heavy steers, Chicago (100 lb.)	10.60	10.35	14.60	14.60					
Hogs, day's average, Chicago (100 lb.)	12.50	13.05	13.90	13.90					
Cotton, middling (lb.)	1.850	.1855	.2465	.2465					
Wool, fine staple territory (lb.)	1.14@1.15	1.12@1.15	1.32@1.37	1.32@1.37					
Wool, Ohio delaines, greasy basis (lb.)	.45	.44@.45	.56@.57	.56@.57					
Steers, choice carcass (100 lb.)	15.50	16.00	20.00	20.00					
Hams, picnics (lb.)	18%	18%	16.00	16.00					
Pork, mess (100 lb.)	40.50	40.50	41.00	41.00					
Pork, bellies (lb.)	.27	.27	.28	.28					
Sugar, granulated (lb.)	.057	.057	.054	.054					
Coffee, Rio No. 7 (lb.)	.20	.19%	.19%	.19%					
Flour, Minn patent (bbl.)	9.25	9.10	8.80	8.80					
Lard, prime Western (100 lb.)	16.25	16.65	18.50	18.50					
Cottonseed oil, imm. crude, S. E. (100 lb.)	15.00	15.00	9.50	9.50					
Print cloth, 38 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> inch, 64x60, 5.35 (yd.)	.07%	.07%@.07%	.09%@.09%	.09%@.09%					
Cotton sheeting, brown, 36-inch, 56x60, 4,000 unbranded double cuts (yd.)		.08%@.08%	.08%	.09%@.10					
Cotton yarn, Southern two-ply warps, No. 20 (lb.)	.31	.31	.39%@.40	.39%@.40					
Rayon, domestic, 150 denier, A quality (lb.)	1.65	1.65	2.00	2.00					
Coal, anthracite, stove, company (ton)	9.50	9.50	9.30	9.30					
Coal, bituminous, Coal Age Index of spot prices (ton)	1.90	1.91	1.93	1.93					
Coke, Connellsburg, furnace (ton)	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.75					
Gasoline, motor, steel barrels (gal.)	.21	.21	.22	.22					
Petroleum, crude, credit balances, Oil City (bbl.)	3.30	3.30	3.80	3.80					
Pig iron, Iron Age composite (ton)	19.46	19.46	18.96	18.96					
Finished steel, Iron Age composite (100 lb.)	2.431	2.431	2.431	2.431					
Copper, electrolytic (lb.)	141 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>					
Lead (lb.)	.0850	.0840	.08	.08					
Tin (lb.)	.63 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.57 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.57 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>					
Zinc, East St. Louis (lb.)	.074	.075 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.0718	.0718					
Lumber, American Contractor composite (1,000 ft.)	27.85	27.85	28.45	28.45					
Brick, American Contractor composite (1,000)	15.83	15.83	15.62	15.62					
Structural steel, Am. Contractor composite (100 lb.)	1.97	1.97	2.02	2.02					
Cement, American Contractor composite (bbl.)	2.38	2.38	2.44	2.44					
Leather, Union backs (lb.)	.41	.41	.46	.46					
Hides, native steers, Chicago (lb.)	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>					
Paper, newsprint, roll (100 lb.)	3.75	3.80	3.65	3.65					
Paper, wrapping, No. 1 Kraft (100 lb.)	7.75	7.75	8.00	8.00					
Rubber, Pl. 1st latex cr. (lb.)	.42	.42 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.42 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.42 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>					

	Sept.	Dec.	Jan.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	17.40	17.30	16.68	16.53					
July 13	17.25	17.21	16.50	16.42					
July 14	17.35	17.21	16.58	16.41					
July 15	17.58	17.40	16.85	16.70					
July 16	17.61	17.53	16.83	15.73					
Wk's rge.	17.61	17.21	16.85	16.41					
July 19	17.95	17.80	17.12	16.93					
July 20	17.80	17.60	16.95	16.80					
July 21	17.50	17.42	16.67	16.55					
July 21 Close	17.46@17.47	16.57@16.59	16.30						
-March-				16.57@16.59	16.30				
High.				High.	Low.	High.	Low.		
July 12	16.10	15.97	15.73	15.53					
July 13	15.93	15.87	15.53	15.50	15.30	15.25			
July 14	16.00	15.90	15.62	15.55	15.29	15.26			
July 15	16.27	16.08	15.86	15.65	15.45	15.44			
July 16	16.28	16.15	15.88	15.75	15.63	15.48			
Wk's rge.	16.28	15.87	15.88	15.50	15.63	15.25			
July 19	16.50	16.35	16.19	16.00	15.85	15.80			
July 20	16.35	16.20	16.01	15.87	15.70	15.55			
July 21	16.10	16.00	15.72	15.61	15.44	15.39			
July 21 Close	*16.01	*15.61	*15.36						
-Nominal				*15.61	*15.36				

### THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAW

#### A Digest of Current Rulings

**A**N insurance organization, unincorporated, was created under an agreement between certain manufacturers' associations and unions, and provides for the creation of a fund for the payment of benefits in cases of unemployment on the part of the members of the unions. Members of the unions pay to the trustees of the fund — per cent. of their wages and the manufacturers pay to the fund — per cent. of their total weekly payroll of contributing employees. The fund is invested by the trustees, and, in case of unemployment, the unemployed will receive amounts not in excess of — dollars per year.

Held that the fund is not exempt under Section 231 of the Revenue act of 1924. Income Tax Unit Ruling 2291.

#### Board Decision Not Governing

General Counsel Memorandum No. 159 rules that a credit association is not entitled to exemption under Section 231 (7) of the various Revenue acts.

A stockholder surrendering to a corporation, pro rata with all other stock-

The General Counsel's memorandum points out that the decision of the Board of Tax Appeals in the appeal of the Waynesboro Manufacturers' Association, Waynesboro, Pa., should not be accepted as modifying the present regulations or as warranting a departure by the bureau from the prior practice with respect to granting exemption under Section 231 (7) of the various Revenue acts.

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A stockholder surrendering to a corporation, pro rata with all other stock-

accordance with the provisions of Section 219 (a) of the Revenue act of 1926. G. C. M. 77.

### Refunds—Interest

## Foreign Securities in American Markets



HE Prussian Government will issue State of Prussia four-year notes bearing a 6½ per cent. interest rate within the next few days. The notes will be offered at 99½, and it is stated by Berlin bankers that the commission to the bankers handling this issue will be the smallest which has been paid for placing large amounts since the war.

This note issue indicates the situation in the German money market. There is a great deal of capital available for investment, but only for the highest type of securities. The German bankers are still holding back the granting of credits to smaller industrial concerns and to the smaller mercantile enterprises.

The French situation and the debacle of the franc have been subject to two interpretations in Germany. A certain amount of buying of shares on the Berlin Stock Exchange has resulted from withdrawal of funds from France, but on the other hand the French manufacturer, owing to the weakness of the franc, can produce goods more cheaply than the German, and the fear exists in Germany that a dumping of French goods on the German market which would hurt German industries may ensue.

Up to now the gaining of German markets by French manufacturers has taken place in but a small way, and it is argued that France would be hurt considerably if her raw materials were worked up into goods and sold in foreign countries at a low figure, as it would eventually impoverish France, since she would ultimately have to repurchase her raw materials on a gold basis in other countries.

The stock market holds well. It does not seem that the public is overloaded with securities, and market positions in general do not seem to be exorbitant.

It seems probable that several large financing projects are in progress in Germany. One that has already been approved is the merger of the I. G. Farben with all the powder and dynamite factories.

It is now only a question as to which of the leading German banks will be the first to increase capital. The capital of all the leading banks is inadequate. The most outstanding example is the Berliner Handelsbank, which had 110,000,000 marks capital before the war and did not increase it during the inflation period, but reduced it in 1924 to 22,000,000 marks.

American capital which has been invested in German enterprises has, in a number of cases, substantially profited. European Shares, Inc., organized and financed the latter part of December, 1925, by Hayden, Stone & Co., with a paid-in capital of \$2,000,000, consisting of 100,000 shares, has so far realized a profit amounting to \$482,565 as a result of business closed as of July 1, 1926.

### Mexico

The market in Mexican government and Mexican railway bonds this week had a sudden drop, which has been

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Tel. Hanover 0600

**GERMAN**  
 and Central European Securities  
**Kaufman State Bank**  
112-114 N. LaSalle St.  
 Chicago, Illinois

### LISTED FOREIGN BOND SALES

The par value of listed foreign bonds in the New York markets for the week ended July 17, 1926, and for the year 1926 to date, together with comparative figures for the same week in 1925, was as follows:

	N. Y. Stock Exchange	N. Y. Curb
Last Week	\$13,001,400	\$3,754,000
Previous Week	10,901,700	2,295,000
1926 to Date	366,412,450	77,010,000
Same Week in 1925	11,184,600	992,000
1925 to Date	402,616,600	30,000,000
10 Foreign Government Bonds	104.39	104.21

### FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year to Date.	Same Week 1925.
British cons. 2½% 55½@ 55½	55½	56½@ 53½	56½@ 56½
British 5s. 101 @ 100%	101	102½@ 99½	100½@ 100
British 4½% 95½	95½@ 95½	95½@ 93½	95½@ 94½
French rentes (in Paris) 46.05@ 45.05	47.25@ 46.20	51.05@ 44.20	42.60@ 42.55
French W. L. (in Paris) 48.35@ 45.65	49.85@ 48.90	59.00@ 45.65	54.50@ 53.45

ascribed to current rumors of a strike by the employees of the National Railways of Mexico. The labor situation of the Mexican railways is a peculiar one. Secretary of Labor Morones is practically the head of the Mexican Labor Federation, and if a strike should occur it would be a political move. It is generally believed, however, that a strike will not actually take place.

Another reason for weakness in Mexican bonds may be the collapse of the French and Belgian franc. These bonds are owned in large quantities by French and Belgian investors, and while, of course, the bonds have had a considerable advance, there has been an opportunity for arbitrage. As expressed in dollars, the bonds were selling at a lower figure abroad than in the New York market. With the turn for the better in French francs on Wednesday morning, considerable support appeared and there were altogether very few transactions at the low figures.

It is understood that the Mexican Government keeps up the payments to the Bankers' Committee, and while no definite date has been set for the payment of the interest on the railway bonds, it is believed that the bankers will be in a position to pay the coupons on Oct. 1, 1926.

### Austria

According to the opinion of leading industrialists, many branches of Austrian industry are showing symptoms of recovery. The paper industry is working at full capacity, and business in the chemical industry, which had been fairly satisfactory, is improving further. Locomotive factories and the electrical industry are at present sufficiently supplied with orders.

Favorable conditions prevail in the motorcycle industry. The textile, clothing and leather industries are still considerably handicapped by the import restrictions of neighboring States, but improvement in conditions is anticipated from the forthcoming ratification of the commercial treaty with Hungary and from revision treaties with Czechoslovakia and Germany which will be promulgated shortly.

### Free State of Bavaria Bonds.

Offering of a new issue of \$10,000,000 external twenty-year 6½ per cent. sinking fund gold bonds of the Free State of Bavaria was announced last Friday by a syndicate headed by the Equitable Trust Company and Harris, Forbes & Co., and including the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank and the Illinois Merchants Trust Company of Chicago and the Union Trust Company of Cleveland.

The bonds are priced at 92½ and interest, to yield over 7.20 per cent., and, due on Aug. 1, 1945, are not redeemable before Aug. 1, 1930. This

offering is the balance of a \$25,000,000 issue authorized last year, of which \$15,000,000 were issued in September by the same banking group. Of the present offering, \$2,000,000 has been withdrawn for simultaneous sale by various European banking houses, including De Twentsche Bank and the Amsterdamsche Bank of Amsterdam and the Svenska Handelsbanken of Stockholm. Proceeds will be used for further extensions of State-controlled hydroelectric properties. The State owns revenue-producing properties valued at more than \$500,000,000.

### Republic of Peru

Blyth, Witter & Co. and White, Weld & Co. announce the recent purchase and private sale of \$2,000,000 Republic of Peru external sinking fund secured 8 per cent. gold bonds, due in 1944.

### Italian Shares

The compilation of average price of Government bonds and ordinary stocks on the Italian Stock Exchange, published by Professor Bachi, shows a continued decline in valuations since the rise of the Italian bank rate to 7 per cent. a year ago. The average of Government securities, which worked out, on the basis of 100 for 1913, at 71.4 in May, 1925, and at 66.7 last December, stood at 67.5 last May. Average valuation of shares was 172.64 in May 1925, 153.89 in December and 140.06 last May.

The comment is made on the movement of stocks that the Italian industrial position, although affected by the high money rates, is regarded as substantially sound. The fall on the Stock Exchange is believed to have been due largely to sales by foreign investors, particularly liquidation of Italian securities previously held in France.

### British Investment Trusts

That British investment trusts continue to make favorable earnings and to pay increasing dividends appears from the latest figures published by representative English companies, according to Leland Rex Robinson, Vice President and Trustee of International Securities Trust of America. Reports from 17 London investment trusts show that the rate of dividend paid on common shares by 13 of these companies has risen in 1926 above the 1925 level, while in no instance has there been a decrease. Sixteen of these 17 English investment trusts whose earnings have just been analyzed by Dr. Robinson show increases in net earnings for 1926 as compared with 1925.

The success of the British investment trusts, Dr. Robinson declares, may be attributed to the broad international diversification among their securities; to the fact that liberal proportions of bonds and other prior lien securities, as well as common shares, are found among their

investments; and to their policy of allocating substantial amounts out of current earnings to reserves. In addition to reinvesting all profits realized on turnover, the 17 above mentioned trusts placed to reserves approximately 27% of their entire net investment income.

### International Agricultural Corporation

An issue of \$1,000,000 International Agricultural Corporation first mortgage collateral trust 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds is being offered by Foster, McConnell & Co. at 89%, to yield more than 6 per cent.

### Saxon Public Works Issue.

The National City Company and Lee, Higginson & Co. have announced the offering of a new issue of \$15,000,000 general and refunding mortgage guaranteed 6½ per cent. gold bonds of the Saxon Public Works, Inc., unconditionally guaranteed by the Free State of Saxony as to principal and interest by endorsement on each bond. The bonds, which are due May 1, 1951, are priced at 91½ and interest, to yield 7.24 per cent. For the retirement of bonds of this series, a semi-annual sinking fund will begin to operate Feb. 1, 1930, which, it is calculated, will retire, prior to maturity, more than 60 per cent. of the series.

Of this issue \$4,000,000 aggregate amount has been withdrawn for offering in various European markets, including \$2,000,000 to be placed in the Netherlands by an Amsterdam group.

### French Foreign Trade.

French official trade figures for the first five months of the present year indicate that France exported 1,360,654,000 francs' worth of goods to the United States, as against 1,282,442,000 francs during the same period last year, while imports from the United States aggregated 3,283,118,000 francs, showing an increase of 610,519,000 francs when compared with the first five months of 1925.

The United States is still at the head of those countries exporting goods to France, the second place being held by Great Britain, whose exports to France for the period Jan. 1 to May 31 of this year totaled 3,093,177,000 francs, as against 1,969,296,000 francs for the corresponding period last year.

An analysis of the figures representing France's exports show however, according to advices received by the Bankers Trust Company of New York from its French information service, that the United States holds only the fourth place on the list of countries importing goods from France, coming after Great Britain, Belgium, Luxembourg and Switzerland.

France's trade with her colonies and protectorate countries amounted to 3,333,500,000 francs during the first quarter of 1926, out of which trade with Northern Africa accounted for 2,026,000,000 francs.

### Russia Foreign Trade.

Details of exports and imports of the Soviet Union for the first six months of the Soviet fiscal year, October 1 to April 1, show substantial gains in all the principal items of export and import. Exports of \$153,725,000 showed a gain of 31 per cent. over the same period of last year and imports of \$188,514,000 a gain of 26 per cent.

Agricultural exports comprised 73 per cent. of the total exports, including grain 27 per cent. Industrial products made up 27 per cent. of the list.

The imports included industrial equipment valued at \$12,976,000, agricultural machinery and tractors valued at \$12,463,000, cotton \$21,785,000, wool \$11,227,000, metals \$10,970,000, raw hides \$6,232,000, rubber \$5,665,000, tanned hides \$7,056,000, paper \$7,780,000, dyes \$4,069,000.

## News of Domestic Securities



RESENT activity in the organization and expansion of investment trusts is greater than at any other time since the years 1887-90, according to a publication entitled "Five Years of Growth and Progress," issued by the International Securities Trust of America. This American investment trust, organized in April, 1921, has increased over 80 per cent. in assets in the past six months and, with its fiscal agent, the American Founders Trust, has resources approximating \$25,000,000.

More than 5,000 American institutions and individuals are reported as owners of bonds or share units issued by these trusts, and the amounts subscribed vary from \$75 to \$100,000.

Approximately 92 per cent. of the resources of the International Securities Trust of America were in bonds, preferred and common shares on June 1, 1926, the report declares. Seven per cent. were in cash and bank deposits and 1 per cent. in bankers' acceptances. The wide distribution of investments is shown by the fact that over 500 different American and foreign securities are owned, of which 40 per cent. are railroad, public utility and industrial issues, 23 per cent. Government and municipal obligations and 37 per cent. banking, finance, land bank and miscellaneous issues.

Dividends distributed on common shares since the organization of the International Securities Trust of America, the five-year report states, have been 30.6 per cent. of the net earnings after payment of bond interest and preferred dividends. The remainder of the net earnings has been absorbed by reserves and surplus. Dividends on common shares have risen from the equivalent, on present shares, of \$2 a year in September, 1924, to \$4.20 a year at present.

### 1925 a Good Year for B. & O.

The annual report of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for 1925, issued last Thursday, shows net income of \$20,793,508 after taxes and charges, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$12.14 a share on the road's common stock. This compares with \$16,319,690, or \$9.19 a share the previous year.

Total assets were \$927,341,217 at the close of 1925, compared with \$942,581,300 at the end of 1924. Profit and loss surplus was \$40,769,841 against \$33,739,056 the previous year.

"During the year," says President Daniel Willard, "the expenditures for maintenance of fixed plant and equipment were liberal, being in fact more than \$6,000,000 greater than during the preceding year and equal to 34.37 per cent. of the entire gross earnings. For the first time since the termination of Federal control it may now be said that the condition of the physical property is as good as it was before the war. Deferred maintenance has been substantially made up.

"On the date this is written, May 29, 1926, less than 3 per cent. of all the freight cars owned by your company are unfit for service and in need of repairs. Two hundred and twenty-five heavy locomotives are laid up in good condition available for additional business. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has today a

carrying capacity 20 per cent. in excess of the volume handled in 1925, provided, of course, it was reasonably distributed throughout the year and over several operating divisions.

"Now that the physical condition of the property has been restored to pre-war standard and with the efficient cooperation we are receiving from our employes, it may be expected that maintenance as well as transportation expenses will be gradually reduced and consume a lesser percentage of the dollar earned, assuming that the rate structure is permitted to remain substantially the same as it is."

### Greensboro Land Bank Issue

Harris, Forbes & Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and William R. Compton Company have offered a new issue of \$1,000,000 Greensboro, N. C., Joint Stock Land Bank 5 per cent. bonds, due Aug. 1, 1956. The bonds were priced at 103 and interest, to yield about 4.625 per cent. to the optional date in 1936 and 5 per cent. thereafter.

### Lambert Pharmacal Earnings High

Lambert Pharmacal Company, manufacturers of Listerine, report for the six months ended June 30 last, net profits after taxes of \$1,608,963, an increase of 54.9 per cent. over the net profits of \$1,038,832 for the first six months of 1925. The proportion of profits for the six months ended June 30 applicable to the Lambert Company amounts to \$905,042, against \$584,343 for the same period of 1925. This is equal to \$3.04 a share on the common stock of the Lambert Company, as against \$1.90 a share for the same period of 1925.

### Master Printers, Building Bonds

Peabody, Houghteling & Co., Inc., P. W. Chapman & Co., Inc. and Taylor, Ewart & Company, Inc. offered on Wednesday \$2,800,000 first mortgage 6 1/2 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds of the Master Printers' Building to be erected by the Kymson Building Corporation on the entire block front on the east side of Tenth Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, New York City. The offering price was 100 and interest to yield 6 1/2 per cent. The securities are dated July 1, 1926 and mature July 1, 1946.

The building will be eighteen stories high and will conform to all modern standards of construction. The loan is secured by a closed first mortgage on the land and building owned in fee and having a total appraised value of \$4,344,000. More than 30 per cent. of the building is leased for a period of ten years, and minimum annual earnings after all charges are estimated at \$406,000 or over 2.2 times maximum interest charges on the loan. A semi-annual sinking fund is calculated to reduce the loan to less than the present appraised land value by maturity, and it is the opinion of counsel that the securities will be legal for trust funds when the building is completed.

### Middle West Utilities Stock Offered

A new issue of 70,000 shares of the seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Middle West Utilities Company was offered this week by a syndicate including the Utility Securities Company; Hill, Joiner & Co., Inc.; Central States Securities Corporation; Tucker, Anthony & Co.; Paine, Webber & Co. and Emery, Peck & Rockwood. The shares are of \$10 par value and the deal aggregates more than \$7,000,000 for the issue now offered. The stock is priced at market to yield about 6.54 per cent. Proceeds will be used to acquire new properties and for other general corporate purposes. The preferred stock is followed by common stock which has a current market value of more than \$53,000,000, and it is entitled to an additional one per cent. dividend in any year in

which cash dividends paid on the common stock exceed \$6 per share.

Middle West Utilities Company for 1925 reported earnings of \$6,089,993 after all charges and dividends on the prior lien stock. This was equal to 3.3 times the dividend requirements on the preferred stock then outstanding. The cumulative dividends on the preferred stock presently to be outstanding amount to \$2,604,000 annually. The company has no funded debt and the prior lien stock, of which \$30,000,000 is outstanding, is the only obligation ahead of the preferred stock.

The company operates in 1,683 communities in nineteen states and controls directly or indirectly forty-one separate companies. It serves an estimated population of 3,875,000. In addition to the direct service of subsidiaries, the company serves 371 other communities, with a population of 590,000 under wholesale contract. Seventy-nine per cent. of the earnings are derived from the generation and distribution of electricity and gas.

### Pan-American-Lago

F. H. Wickett, President of the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, announced this week an offer of the company's stock for the outstanding minority stock of Lago Oil and Transport Company on the basis of one share of Pan-American B for three shares of Lago. Pan-American owns about 2,100,000 of 4,000,000 shares outstanding of Lago and this offer will be made to all holders.

Through this exchange Lago holders will get dividends equivalent to \$2 a share each year on the present holdings, since Pan-American pays \$6 a year. Lago is not at present a dividend payer.

### Wabash Railway Bonds

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. announced this week that they had purchased, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, \$15,500,000 Wabash Railway Company refunding and general mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, series B, due Aug. 1, 1976, which they are offering, subject to prior sale, at 95 1/2 and accrued interest, to yield over 5.25 per cent. The entire series, but not part thereof, will be redeemable at the option of the company on any interest date after Aug. 1, 1926, at 105 and accrued interest, on sixty days' notice. The bonds are being issued to reimburse the company for capital expenditures already made and to provide additional funds.

### Seaboard Air Line

Public offering of \$8,000,000 additional first and consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, series A, of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company has been made by Dillon, Read & Co. and Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. at 95 1/2 and interest, to net 6.40 per cent. Proceeds will be used to further the Seaboard's expansion program, the only sizable new construction work undertaken by any American railroad in more than twelve years. The bonds are due Sept. 1, 1945, and are redeemable as a whole, or in amounts of not less than \$1,000,000 at any one time, on any interest date, on sixty days' notice at 107 1/2 and accrued interest.

Dillon, Read & Co. have prepared a special analysis of the Seaboard Air Line Railway which shows that the first and consolidated mortgage bonds are substantially equal to the refunding mortgage bonds and rank close to the first mortgage bonds in investment value. The \$64,139,000 of authenticated consolidated mortgage bonds are secured by \$53,921,000 refunding mortgage bonds, and in addition by direct first mortgage lien on 442 miles of railroads.

The analysis also shows that the road ranks first among large railway systems excepting those in New England in percentage of manufactures and miscellaneous freight to total traffic, drawing

traffic from the tobacco and cotton manufacturing regions of North Carolina, the iron and coal district of Alabama, and the agricultural regions of Georgia and Florida.

### Southern Cities Utilities Debentures

Ames, Emerich & Co. offered this week an issue of \$1,500,000 Southern Cities Utilities Company 6 per cent. convertible gold debentures, series A, due April 1, 1936, priced at 98 and interest, yielding over 6.25 per cent. The proceeds of this issue and the \$5,500,000 first lien 6 per cent. gold bonds, series A, sold at the first of the month, are to be used to redeem outstanding bonds, to reimburse the company for expenditures made for additions and improvements, and to provide a substantial amount of cash for the completion of the present construction program.

### Texas Gulf Sulphur Earnings

The Texas Gulf Sulphur Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1926, net earnings of \$1,859,918, which is at the rate of \$2.93 a share on the 635,000 capital shares outstanding. This compares with \$1,282,284 or \$2.02 a share in the second quarter of 1925. During the second quarter of this year the company increased its reserves, including reserve for depreciation and for unpaid Federal taxes by \$497,312, making the total of these reserves \$6,903,363 on June 30. Net earnings for the first six months of 1926 amounted to \$3,790,542 or \$5.97 a share compared with \$2,695,377 or \$4.24 a share.

### Union Joint Stock Land Bank of Detroit

C. F. Childs & Co. offered this week a new issue of \$1,000,000 Union Joint Stock Land Bank of Detroit 4 1/4 per cent. thirty-year farm loan bonds, due July 1, 1956, priced at 101 1/4 and accrued interest, to yield 4.28 per cent. to redeemable date, 1936, and 4.50 per cent. thereafter. These bonds are exempt from all Federal, State, municipal and local taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes, and are secured by first mortgages on farm lands or United States obligations held by the United States Registrar.

The Union Joint Stock Land Bank of Detroit operates in the States of Michigan and Ohio and is under the supervision and control of the Federal Farm Loan Board, a department of the United States Treasury. Officers and directors of the bank have had wide experience in banking and farm mortgage business, and are thoroughly conversant with land values in the bank's territory. Owing to its close connection with financial insti-

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tutions in Michigan and Ohio, the bank is in a peculiarly advantageous position, and it is the policy of the bank to accept applications from resident farm owners only on well-improved lands located in communities of high reputation where land values are stable and farm units are attractive.

#### American Public Service Income

American Public Service Company's gross earnings for the first five months of 1926 were \$2,358,717, an increase of \$661,292, or 39 per cent, over the same period in 1925.

In announcing these results Martin J. Insull, President of the company, points out that the company's ice business in Texas and Oklahoma, now approaching its peak, has the result of sustaining

earnings during the Summer months by overcoming seasonal declines in the use of electricity.

The increase in gross earnings is to be explained further by the extension of transmission lines to new users and the application of the services to many new purposes, such as ranches, irrigation systems and oil fields. The West Texas Utilities Company, one of the subsidiaries of the American Public Service Company, recently completed a construction program in Menard, Concho, Kimble and Mason counties which brought a number of new communities and large ranches into the company's territory.

#### Congress Cigar Earnings

Congress Cigar Company, Inc., reports for the first six months ended

June 30, 1926, gross sales of \$8,389,560, as compared with \$7,354,902 for the corresponding period of 1925, or an increase of 14.1 per cent. Net earnings for the first six months, after all charges excepting Federal income taxes, were \$1,057,970, as against \$919,845 for the first six months of last year, or an increase of 15.1 per cent. The net earnings, after deducting Federal income taxes at 13% per cent., equal \$2.61 per share of capital stock for the first six months of the current year and \$2.27 per share for the same period last year.

#### Consolidated Publishers, Inc.

Organization of the Consolidated Publishers, Inc., by Paul Block and associates to acquire full stock control in

certain newspapers and the national publication representation business of the Block interests was announced on Monday by Lehman Brothers and Hallgarten & Co., who will carry on the financing. The newspapers which are to be acquired are The Toledo Blade, The Newark (N. J.) Star-Eagle, The Duluth Herald and The Lancaster (Pa.) New Era.

Offering was made of \$4,300,000 of ten-year collateral trust 6% per cent. gold notes, due July 1, 1936, of Consolidated Publishers, Inc., all stock of which will be held by Paul Block and his associates in the management of the newspapers. The price of the notes will be 100 and accrued interest to yield 6.75 per cent. The entire proceeds of the issue will be employed in the acquisition of The Toledo Blade.

## \$15,500,000 Wabash Railway Company Refunding and General Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, Series "B" Due August 1, 1976

Coupon bonds in denomination of \$1,000 registerable as to principal, exchangeable for fully registered bonds and reexchangeable under conditions as provided in the mortgage. Interest payable February 1 and August 1.

#### NOT REDEEMABLE BEFORE AUGUST 1, 1936

The entire series, but not part thereof, will be redeemable at the option of the Company on August 1, 1936, or on any interest date thereafter, at 105% and accrued interest upon not less than sixty days' previous notice.

The issuance and sale of these Bonds are subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

*William H. Williams, Esq., Chairman of the Board of the Wabash Railway Company, in a letter dated July 19, 1926, copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned, writes in part as follows:*

"These bonds will be issued under the Refunding and General Mortgage of the Company dated January 1, 1925, and will be secured by a direct mortgage upon all of the lines of railroad and other property owned by the Company at the date of the mortgage as therein described, including valuable terminal properties in the cities of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, and on equipment (or the equity of the Company therein) having a net value as of May 31, 1926, after depreciation, over outstanding equipment trust certificates, of not less than \$31,269,113.51.

The lines of railroad covered by the mortgage comprise about 2,032 miles of first main track, 339 miles of second main track and 962 miles of other track, on various parts of which the Refunding and General Mortgage is subject to prior obligations issued and outstanding on January 1, 1926, in the aggregate principal amount of \$62,244,435.23, for the retirement of which at or before maturity Refunding and General Mortgage Bonds are reserved. None of the prior obligations may be renewed or extended and no further issues made under the indentures securing them, except that \$5,936,310.77 principal amount of additional bonds may be issued under The Wabash Railroad Company First Lien Terminal Gold 4% Trust Indenture dated January 1, 1904, for the acquisition of additional terminal properties. Refunding and General Mortgage Bonds are reserved for the retirement of any such additional Terminal bonds which may be so issued. The entire bonded debt of the Company, issued and outstanding as of January 1, 1926, together with the present issue, amounts to \$90,244,435.23, equal to only \$44.412 per mile of road.

The lines of railroad covered by the Refunding and General Mortgage traverse the states of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Michigan and in conjunction with leased lines and trackage rights form a direct connection between the im-

portant cities of Buffalo, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., Chicago, Ill., and Toledo, O., St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., and Omaha, Neb.

The present issue of \$15,500,000 principal amount of Bonds is being issued to reimburse the Treasury of the Company for capital expenditures heretofore made and to provide additional funds for capital purposes.

For the year ended December 31, 1925, the gross income of the Company applicable to the payment of fixed charges and rentals, amounted to \$13,022,622.51, while such charges amounted to only \$5,076,184.55.

The Company has outstanding \$69,305,850 Preferred "A", \$2,516,541.79 Convertible Preferred "B" and \$66,670,575.38 Common, Capital Stock, having a present market value of approximately \$84,000,000.

The total authorized amount of Refunding and General Mortgage Gold Bonds which may at any time be outstanding is limited to an amount which, together with all prior obligations of the Railway Company as defined in the mortgage, shall not exceed one and one-half times the aggregate par value of the then outstanding capital stock of the Company.

There are now outstanding in the hands of the public \$12,500,000 Series "A" 5 1/2% Bonds due March 1, 1975. In addition to the Bonds reserved for refunding Prior Lien Bonds, as hereinbefore stated, bonds may be issued under the Refunding and General Mortgage for the acquisition of new properties or to the extent limited by the mortgage, securities representative thereof, or for extensions, betterments and improvements or for 90% of the cost of equipment and to reimburse the Treasury of the Company for expenditures heretofore made for such purposes. A sinking fund of 5% per annum for twenty years is provided in respect of bonds issued for equipment expenditures."

#### THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER THE ABOVE BONDS, SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE, AT 95 1/2% AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY, TO YIELD OVER 5 1/4% TO MATURITY.

The above bonds are offered if, when and as issued and received by the undersigned and subject to the approval by any public authorities that may be necessary of the issuance of the bonds and their sale to the undersigned and to the approval by their counsel of all legal proceedings in connection with the issuance thereof. Temporary bonds will be delivered against payment in New York funds for bonds allotted, which temporary bonds will be exchangeable for definitive bonds when prepared.

Application will be made in due course to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

**Kuhn, Loeb & Co.**

New York, July 20, 1926.

All of the above Bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

## News of Canadian Securities



JOHNSTON and Ward, in discussing the hydroelectric development of Canada in a recent bulletin, anticipate that a large bulk of capital will go to Canada from the United States and England for investment in hydro development.

"The estimates of just what capital is likely to be invested in Canadian hydroelectric enterprises in the next twenty years, in well-informed quarters, almost passes conception. A recent estimate of the water power branch of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa places the probable hydro installation in this country by the year 1945 as well over 8,000,000 h.p., or practically double today's total. Coupled with this is a conclusion that something like \$1,300,000,000 of new money will be required—and actually utilized—in these huge undertakings.

"But while the spectacular features of this industry in the past and in the future naturally have been and will be centred around the larger units, in at least six Provinces of Canada—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia—scores of hydro developments have been and will be carried on under less pretentious environments. But none the less will capital find profitable employment, and in scores of districts industries will grow up and flourish under the nurturing influence of abundant and inexpensive hydroelectric power. In the Far West the Kootenay powers have been an essential for mining and industrial growth of many corporations; in Manitoba the creation of the first pulp and paper industry in the Province has as its necessary background not only available pulpwood but a supply of medium-priced power; the distribution throughout Western Ontario of Niagara energy has stimulated production in the prosperous manufacturing towns and cities of that section of the Province; throughout the mining district of Northern Ontario various hydroelectric developments have contributed materially to the progress made in bringing a vast amount of mineral wealth to the surface; a new power transmission line is racing with a new railroad to reach the Rouyn district of Quebec Province in the early Fall, and in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick new promises for industrial progress rest in the substantial amount of hydroelectric energy that is still undeveloped."

### Brazilian Traction Report

The 1925 annual report of the Brazilian Traction Light and Power Company, which was published recently, shows gross revenues of \$31,243,759, the highest for any year and an improvement in net earnings over 1924 of \$600,000. After deductions for preferred dividends and fixed charges the 1925 earnings on the common stock were \$7,655,286, or 7.22 per cent. After payment of common dividends of 4 per cent. a surplus for the year of \$3,392,020 was carried forward.

The improvement in financial position of the company by the end of 1925 is shown in part in the fact that combined surplus and reserves amounted to 29.2 per cent. of total assets as against 27.4 per cent. at the end of 1924 and only 15.5 per cent. at the end of 1919.

### Dodge Brothers Shipments

Shipments of cars and trucks from the Toronto factory of Dodge Brothers, Ltd., to Canadian points for the first six months of 1926 show an increase of 81 per cent. over the same period of last year.

Shipments for June alone show an increase of 166 per cent. over June, 1925. Figures for truck shipments, taken separately, show an even more remarkable

comparison with last year. The increase for the month of June was 210 per cent.;

Official figures showing total production of passenger cars and trucks in Canada for the first five months of 1926 show a gain of 32 per cent. as against the first five months of last year. Assuming that this percentage of increase will not be materially changed when June figures are available, Dodge Brothers' gain by comparison is over two and one-half times as great as that of the industry as a whole.

### Hudson's Bay-Marland

E. W. Marland, President of the Marland Oil Company, has arranged with the Hudson's Bay Company in London for extensive oil explorations and development on the latter company's properties in Canada, according to recent dispatches from London.

It is understood that a new company will be organized under the laws of Canada, to be known as the Hudson's Bay-Marland Oil Company and that operations will commence after geological surveys. No information was received here as to the terms of the reported agreement.

The Hudson's Bay Company owns vast properties throughout Canada and much of its land is reported to be rich in oil possibilities.

The possibilities of oil-bearing lands in Canada was discussed at a recent meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company in London, when Charles V. Salee, Governor of the company, pointed to the progress of oil explorations.

In addressing the stockholders Mr. Salee declared:

"We have already advised you of leasing arrangements with the Imperial Oil Company of Canada, and others have since been made. We take a small annual rental with a right to share in any oil that ultimately may be found. Several wells are already being drilled on our lands under these terms and the number will shortly be increased. Altogether seventy-five wells are now in progress of drilling throughout the Province of Alberta, and millions of dollars are being spent by pioneers in this work. The geological conditions are still uncertain, but two fields have been proved as producers, the Turner Valley and the Wainwright, and their success has stimulated what is locally known as the 'hunt for the Alberta oil pool.'

"The more important of these fields is the Turner Valley, about forty-five miles southwest of Calgary. It is not an oil well in the ordinary sense, but produces about 20,000,000 cubic feet of wet gas per day, from which 20,000 gallons per day of the very finest quality spirit has been produced for many months past. The other field is near Wainwright, 150 miles east of Edmonton, where five wells have been drilled, only two of which, however, are producing a heavy crude oil in small quantities.

"We own lands which are favorably situated in both of these fields and also in two other localities, which have attracted attention, but until there is absolute proof of production we must ask you to view any possibilities of revenue in the most conservative spirit."

### Canadian National Railways

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways for the week ended July 14, 1926, were \$4,952,030 as compared with \$4,426,722 for the same period of 1925, an increase of \$525,308. or 12 per cent.

### Gatineau Power Issue

The \$25,000,000 of Gatineau Power 5s was offered Thursday by a syndicate headed by the Chase Securities Corporation and including the Bankers Trust Company and Harris, Forbes & Co. The proceeds will finance a large power project in Canada. The company is a wholly

subsidiary of the International Paper Company.

The attractiveness of the issue will be enhanced by the fact that the Ontario Hydroelectric Commission has closed a contract to purchase sufficient power from the Gatineau Power Company to meet the bond interest requirements.

### Exchange Offer for Durant

Many stockholders of the Durant Motors of Canada, Ltd., have failed to take advantage of the offer under which they are permitted to exchange their shares into stock of the Durant Motors, Inc., the parent company. The offer expires on Aug. 1, 1926. The exchange offer was made on Aug. 1, 1924.

### Winnipeg Electric Earnings

Reports on the operation of the Winnipeg Electric Company for the first five months of 1926 showed gross earnings larger than those for the first five months of last year by \$85,531. Net earnings during the first five months of

this year were \$108,674 higher than for the same period last year.

The company operates gas, traction and electric power services, each of which showed an increase in volume of business over last year, the increase in electric power generation showing the greatest increase. The power business was 15 per cent. larger in the first five months of 1926 than in the same period last year.

### Acadia Sugar Refining.

The Acadia Sugar Refining Company has issued, through the Royal Securities Corporation, \$2,500,000 twenty-year 6 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds. The bonds are priced at 96, to yield about 6.35 per cent., and mature July 1, 1946.

### Gosse Packing Company.

McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. are marketing this week a \$1,500,000 issue, consisting of 15,000 shares of 7 per cent. preferred stock of the Gosse Packing Company.

## Every type of commercial banking



## BANCO DI SICILIA TRUST COMPANY

487 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK

Affiliated with the Banco di Sicilia, Italy

The Banco di Sicilia Trust Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, commenced business on April 29, 1925.

In the short period of one year it has made such progress that it bids fair to become one of the active and progressive trust companies of New York.

Deposits have increased from:

\$727,202.77 at the close of business on June 30, 1925.

\$4,234,029.75 at the close of business on June 30, 1926.

The Trust Company is affiliated with the Banco di Sicilia, Palermo, Italy, which is one of the oldest banking institutions in Europe. It was organized and incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York by the Banco di Sicilia, Italy. Under the leadership of its President and general manager, Ignazio Mormino, the Banco di Sicilia of Italy has been carrying on quite an extensive program of expansion which has proved greatly beneficial to the region wherein it operates and to the country at large. Its main function is commercial banking. It owns three other institutions in Italy; namely, a land bank, an agricultural credit bank and a savings bank.

The Trust Company, through the Banco di Sicilia, which has its own offices in Genoa, Rome, Milan, Trieste, Fiume and Tripoli (North Africa), correspondents all over Italy and a network of branches in the Island of Sicily, is able to render a prompt and efficient service to banks, firms and individuals in their business dealings with Italy.

### OFFICERS

SALVATORE BADAMI

President

ITALO PALERMO

Vice President & Treasurer

LUIGI SCALA

Asst. Vice President

JOSEPH LODATO

Secretary

ANTHONY DI MARCO

Asst. Treasurer & Asst. Secretary

FREDERICK GERARD

Comptroller

LOUIS FREIMAN

Asst. Manager New Business Dept.

BENIAMINO INGENIEROS

Asst. Manager New Business Dept.

### DIRECTORS

JOSEPH DI GIORGIO

Chairman of the Board

SALVATORE BADAMI

LOUIS COSTA

A. FACCETTI GUIGLIA

JOHN J. FRESCI

STEPHEN GUARDINO

JOSEPH LODATO

ITALO PALERMO

FRANCIS ROMEO

## OPEN MARKET—FOREIGN SECURITIES

The quotations below are submitted by the firms whose key numbers appear before each security.

Quotations are as of the Wednesday before publication.

GOVERNMENT—BONDS		GOVERNMENT—BONDS—Continued		MUNICIPAL—BONDS—Continued		INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS—BONDS—Continued	
Key.	Bid. Offer.	Key.	Bid. Offer.	Key.	Bid. Offer.	Key.	Bid. Offer.
<b>ARGENTINA:</b>		<b>JAPAN:</b>		<b>MUNICIPAL—BONDS—Continued</b>		<b>INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS—BONDS—Continued</b>	
4 Argentine small unlisted 5s, '45 88	90	Japanese Govt. 4s, 1931 (small pieces), 1905 (U. S. and L.) 88	89	3 Berlin 4s, 1919 (1,000 mks.)	2%	3 Badische Anilin pre-war	25
Argentine Recs. 4s, 1896-1899 78%	79%	Do large	88%	4 Do	2%	4 Do	25
5 Do 6% Treas. (kr. 1,000,000) 12	16	Japanese 4s, 1910 (franc loan)	67	3 Berlin 1914-1915 (1,000 mks.)	5%	3 Badische Anilin, 1919	25
<b>AUSTRIA:</b>		<b>MEXICO:</b>		4 Do	5%	3 Badische Anilin	10
3 Austria 6s, 50-year (per kr. 1,000,000) 8%	10%	Irrigation 4%, 1943	37%	3 Bremen pre-war	3%	4 Do	10
14 Do 8%	10%	Do 5s, 1896	47%	4 Do	3%	3 Do	10
3 Do 6% Treas. (kr. 1,000,000) 12	16	4 Mexican Govt. Cif. A, ex int.	14	3 Coblenz, 1897-1910 (1,000 mks.)	5%	3 Do	10
<b>BELGIUM:</b>		4 Do cts. B, ex int.	15	4 Do	5%	3 Do	10
4 Belgium restoration 5s 10%	12	4 Do 20-yr. scrip.	15	14 Do	5%	3 Do	10
4 Do premium 5s 11	12%	Do 6s, '23 (large pieces)	48%	3 Cologne 1912 (1,000 marks)	5%	3 Do	10
<b>BRAZIL:</b>		Do 4s, 1904	29%	3 Dresden 1875-1913 (1,000 mks.)	5%	3 Do	10
3 Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1889 (stg.) 56%	57%	Do 6s	30%	4 Do	5%	3 Do	10
4 Do 5s, 1890 55%	57%	Do (large pieces)	30	3 Dusseldorf pre-war (1,000 mks.)	5%	3 Do	10
4 Do 1910 (pounds)	56%	4 Silver, 3%, ex int.	6%	4 Do	5%	3 Do	10
Do Recs. 4s, 1900 (stg.) 56	58	Do	7%	3 Do	5%	3 Do	10
3 External 1900, 4%	56%	4 Silver, 5%, ex int.	11%	14 Do	5%	3 Do	10
Do 4s, 1883 66	68	Do	14%	3 Frankfurt pre-war (1,000 mks.)	7	3 Do	10
Do 4s, 1888 64	66	4 Do	22%	4 Do	5%	3 Do	10
Do 5s, 1913 67%	69%	4 Do	22%	3 Hamburg 4%, 1919 (per mks. 1,000,000)	110	3 Do	10
4 Do 5s, 1895 (pounds) 69%	70%	4 Do	22%	3 Do	110	3 Do	10
<b>CHILE:</b>		<b>NORWAY:</b>		3 Do	130	3 Do	10
Chilean 1st 5s, 1911 81	84	3 Norway 6s, 1920-70 (kroner) 224	228	3 Do	130	3 Do	10
<b>COLOMBIA:</b>		3 Norway 6s, 1921-31 (per kr. 1,000) 224	228	3 Do	130	3 Do	10
Colombian Govt. 6s (external 1947) (sterling) 82%	84%	4 Do	228	3 Do	130	3 Do	10
<b>COSTA RICA:</b>		<b>NETHERLANDS:</b>		3 Do	130	3 Do	10
Rep. of Costa Rica 5s, 1911 (sterling and U. S. \$) 67%	69%	3 Rumanian Reconstruction 5s (lei 1,000) 1%	2%	3 Do	130	3 Do	10
<b>CUBA:</b>		14 Do	1%	3 Do	130	3 Do	10
Cuban Govt. 5s (Treas. loan of 1918-31) (U. S. \$) 96	98	4 Do	1%	3 Do	130	3 Do	10
Cuban 5s, 1905, internal loan 95	97	<b>RUSSIA:</b>		4 Do	130	3 Do	10
<b>CZECHOSLOVAKIA:</b>		3 4% rentes, 1894 (per 1,000 rubles) 4%	5%	3 Do	130	3 Do	10
3 Czech. Loan 6% (per kr. 1,000) 21%	24%	4 Do	5%	3 Do	130	3 Do	10
3 Czech Prm. 4% (per kr. 1,000) 24%	27	3 5th War Loan 5%	6%	3 Do	130	3 Do	10
<b>FINLAND:</b>		3 6th War Loan 5%	6%	3 Do	130	3 Do	10
3 Finland 5% (internal) (per finmarks 1,000) 18%	22%	14 Do	13%	3 Do	130	3 Do	10
<b>FRANCE:</b>		3 External 5%	13	3 Do	130	3 Do	10
3 French Govt. 4s, '17 (fcs. 1,000) 7%	8%	3 External 6%	13	3 Do	130	3 Do	10
4 Do	7%	3 External 6%	13	3 Do	130	3 Do	10
3 Do 5s (Vict.) (per fcs. 1,000) 8%	9%	3 Do	130	3 Do	130	3 Do	10
4 Do	8%	3 Do	130	3 Do	130	3 Do	10
3 French Prm. 5s, '20 (fcs. 1,000) 11%	12%	<b>MUNICIPAL—BONDS</b>		3 Do	130	3 Do	10
4 Do	12%	3 Do	130	3 Do	130	3 Do	10
3 French 6s, 1920 10%	11%	<b>URUGUAY:</b>		3 Do	130	3 Do	10
4 Do	11%	3 Do	130	3 Do	130	3 Do	10
<b>GERMANY:</b>		<b>RAILROAD—BONDS</b>		3 Do	130	3 Do	10
5 German Govt. W. L. 5s (per marks 1,000,000) 1100	1150	<b>AUSTRALIA:</b>		3 Do	130	3 Do	10
14 Do	1100	Brisbane 6%, 1941 (sterling) 102	105	3 Do	130	3 Do	10
4 Do	1100	<b>AUSTRIA:</b>		3 Do	130	3 Do	10
3 German Govt. W. L. 4 and 5% 1922 6%	8%	3 Vienna 5% 8	10	3 Do	130	3 Do	10
14 Do	6%	14 Do 7% 11	14	3 Do	130	3 Do	10
4 Do	6%	14 Do	14	<b>RAILROAD—BONDS</b>		3 Do	130
3 Prussian Consol. 3% (per marks 1,000) 1.05	1.10	<b>BRAZIL:</b>		3 Do	130	3 Do	10
<b>GREECE:</b>		Pelotas 5s, 1911, J. & D. (stg.) 63%	65%	3 Do	130	3 Do	10
Greek Govt. 1964 5% 112	117	Sao Paulo 5s, 1907 75	80	3 Do	130	3 Do	10
<b>ITALY:</b>		Do 5s, 1943 88	89	3 Do	130	3 Do	10
3 Italian Govt. 5s, 1920 (Treas.) (per lire 1,000) 31	33	<b>INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS—BONDS</b>		3 Do	130	3 Do	10
3 Italian Consol. War Loan 5s, 1918 (lire) 28%	29	<b>CZECHOSLOVAKIA:</b>		3 Do	130	3 Do	10
4 Do	28%	7 Cuba Co. deb. 6s, 1955 96	99	3 Royal Bank of Bohemia 4% 22	25	3 Do	10
<b>GERMANY:</b>		14 Do	22	14 Do	22	3 Do	10
3 Berlin 1882-1915 pre-war (1,000 mks.) 5%	6%	3 Do	22	3 Do	22	3 Do	10
4 Do	5%	4 Do	22	3 Do	22	3 Do	10
3 Do	5%	4 Do	22	3 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>GREECE:</b>		3 Do	22	3 Do	22	3 Do	10
Greek Govt. 1964 5% 112	117	<b>CZECHOSLOVAKIA:</b>		3 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>ITALY:</b>		3 Prague 4s 16	18%	14 Do	22	3 Do	10
3 Italian Govt. 5s, 1920 (Treas.) (per lire 1,000) 31	33	<b>GERMANY:</b>		3 Do	22	3 Do	10
3 Italian Consol. War Loan 5s, 1918 (lire) 28%	29	3 Berlin 1882-1915 pre-war (1,000 mks.) 5%	6%	3 Do	22	3 Do	10
4 Do	28%	4 Do	5%	4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>PUBLIC UTILITY—BONDS</b>		<b>RAILROAD—BONDS</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>RAILROAD—BONDS</b>		<b>INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS—BONDS—Continued</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS—BONDS—Continued</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10
<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS</b>		<b>JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS—Continued</b>		4 Do	22	3 Do	10</td

## OPEN MARKET—DOMESTIC SECURITIES

JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS  
—Continued

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Southwest of Little Rock, Ark., 5s, 1966-36.	101 1/4	103
Union of Detroit 5s, 1964-34.	101 1/2	103 1/4
Do 4 1/2s, 1955-35.	100	102
Virginian of Charleston, W. Va., 5s, 1955-35.	100 1/4	102
Virginia-Carolina of Norfolk, Va., 5s, 1956-36.	101 1/4	103 1/4

## REAL ESTATE—BONDS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Am. Bond & Mtg. Co. issues, Interested		
Commonwealth Bond Co. (all issues).		
G. L. Miller & Co. (all issues).		
Prudence Co. (all issues).		
S. W. Straus & Co. (all iss.). Interested		

## INVESTMENT TRUST—STOCKS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
American Founders Trust (new units) ex div.	76	78
Do (old units) ex div.	128	
Do	130	133
Do	127	130
Do 1st pf.	40	45
Do 2d pf.	17	22
Do com.	30	32

## INVESTMENT TRUST—BONDS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
International Sec. Trust of America, secured series 6% gold bonds:		
Series A, June 1, 1923	101	
Series B, June 1, 1933	100	102 1/2
Series C, June 1, 1943	100	102 1/2
Series D, 5%, 1933	96	98
Series E, 5%, 1943	92 1/2	94 1/2
Do common	88	31
Intl. Sec. Trust of Am. 7% pf. Ser A	102 1/2	
Do com.	76	
Do 6% pf.	94	96
Do units ex div.	138	140

## JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—STOCKS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Bankers of Milwaukee	80	90
Chicago	106	112
Dallas	135	142
Des Moines	85	95
Denver	124	128
First Carolina	122	130
First Texas of Houston	110	
Fremont	112	115
Kansas City	104	110
Lincoln	131	136
North Carolina	140	150
San Antonio	114	120
St. Louis	140	150
Southern Minnesota	85	96
Virginia (par 35)	7	7 1/2

## BANK—STOCKS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
America	320	
American Exch. Pacific	443	450
Bank of U. S.	310	320
Bowery & East River	400	410
Bryant Park	200	225
Butchers & Drovers (\$100)	183	188
Capitol National	215	220
Chase National	421	426
Chatham Phenix	361	370
Chemical National	796	810
City National	620	628
Colonial	550	
Corn Exchange	588	595
Fifth Avenue	2,200	2,500
First National	2,550	2,575
Greenwich	530	550
Harriman National	585	600
Liberty National	183	188
Do	180	185
Park National	488	495
Public	545	555
Seaboard National	660	680

## TRUST COMPANIES—STOCKS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Bank of N. Y. & Tr. Co.	627	634
Bankers Trust	645	652
Brooklyn	780	790
Central Union	890	905
Empire	343	349
Equitable Trust	281	285
Farmers' L. & Trust	548	560
Fidelity	285	295
Guaranty	392	396
Irving-Columbia	337	341
Manufacturers	518	525
New York	555	565
Title G. & Trust	685	695

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT—BONDS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Dominion of Canada 4s, 1926.	98 1/2	100 1/2
Do 5 1/2s, 1929	102 1/2	102 1/2
Do 5s, 1931	101 1/2	102 1/2
Do 5s, 1932	103 1/2	104
Do 5s, 1933	103 1/2	104
Do 5s, 1934	103 1/2	103 1/2
Do 5s, 1937	108	108 1/2
Do 5s, 1943	101 1/2	108 1/2
Do 4 1/2s, 1944	95 1/2	96 1/2

## CANADIAN PROVINCIAL—BONDS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Alberta 5 1/2s, 1927	100 1/2	101 1/2
Do 5 1/2s, 1928	101 1/2	101 1/2
Do 5 1/2s, 1933	102 1/2	103 1/2
Do 5s, 1930	103	103 1/2
Do 5s, 1939	100	100 1/2
Do 5s, 1947	105 1/2	106 1/2
Do 5s, 1948	100 1/2	101 1/2
Do 5s, 1952	106 1/2	107 1/2
British Columbia 4 1/2s, 1927	99 1/2	100

## INSURANCE—STOCKS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
American Surety	128	129
Carolina Ins.	30	32
Continental Insurance	120	132
Fidelity-Phoenix	186	189
Glens Falls	39	42
Globe & Rutgers	1450	1500
Great American Insurance	281	284
Home & div.	338	342
North River	108	115
Stuyvesant	205	215
United States Fire	135	142

## SUGAR—STOCKS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Central Aguirre Sugar Co.	77 1/2	79 1/2
Fajardo Sugar Co. com.	135	138
Federal Sugar Refining Co.	45	55
National Sugar Refining Co.	114	116
New Niquero Sugar Ref. Co.	60	75
Savannah Sug. Ref. Co. com.	144	150
Do pf.	116	121
Sugar Estates of Oriente pf.	60	65

## PUBLIC UTILITY—STOCKS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Alabama Power pf. 7%	107	108
American Public Util.	79	82
Do prior 7% pf.	92	94
Do partic. 6% pf.	85	89
Broad River Pwr. 7% pf.	95	
Brooklyn Boro. Gas pf.	51	54
Central Pow. & Lt. pf.	96	99
Central States Elec. 7% pf.	92	94
Cities Service Co. com.	41 1/2	42 1/2
Do pf.	86	87
Do preference "B"	20 1/2	
Do preference "BB"	74	
Continental Gas & El. (4.40)	130	140
Consumers Pwr. 6% pf.	98	99 1/2
Dallas Pow. & Lt. pf.	106	107
Eastern States Pow. Corp.	13	17
Empire Gas & Fuel pf.	98 1/2	
Fort Worth Pow. & Lt. 7% pf. 107 1/2	109	
Galveston-Houston Elec.	13	16
Do pf.	42	47
Gen. Gas & Elec. part. ctfs.	64	74
Ill. Pow. & Lt. 7% pf.	99 1/2	100
Michigan Fuel & Lt. pf.	93	95
Ohio Pub. Svc. pf.	99	100
Public Svc. (Col.) pf.	82	85
Puget Sd. Pw. & Lt. pf. 6%	82	85

## INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS—STOCKS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Aeolian Co 7% pf.	80	85
Am. Arch. Co.	119	121
Am. Book Co.	138	141
Anglo Chilean Nitrate	19	24
Bowman Bilt. Hotels com.	95	10%
Brunswick-Baile-Collender Co.	7% pf.	
Carnegie Copper	98	102
Burden Iron pf.	98	103
Cavaria Copper	1	1 1/2
Chestnut & Smith Corp. com.	12	16
Clinchfield Coal Corp. com.	12	16
Coldak Corp. Class A	6	8
Columbian Phonograph	37	41
Copeland Products "B" v. t. c.	5 1/2	6 1/2
Curtis Publishing Co. com.	211	213
Do com.	211	214
Do pf.	85	88
Dictograph Prod. pf.	3 1/2	4
Do com.	35	38
Digiorio Fruit units	35	40
Douglas Shoe pf.	81	84

## Index of Current Security Offerings

### BONDS

**Acadia Sugar Refining Co.** \$2,500,000 1st s f g 6s, J & J, due July 1, 1946, price 96, yield 6.35%, offered July 7. Royal Securities Corp., Ltd., Montreal.  
**Akron, Ohio**, \$459,700 5s, due Oct. 1, 1927-1936, yield 4% to 4.30%, offered July 21. W. K. Terry & Co., N. Y.  
**Albuquerque, N. M.**, \$150,000 school bldg 5s, J & D, due June 1, 1931-1946, yield 4.40%, offered July 7. Bosworth, Chaunte & Co., Denver.  
**Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.**, \$300,000 4% g notes (sold privately), J & J, due July 1, 1927-1929, yield 4 1/2% to 5%. J. L. Morgan & Co., N. Y.  
**Ashtabula, Ohio**, \$140,000 school dist 5s, M & S, due Sept. 1, 1933-1944, yield 4.30%, offered July 12. Brandon, Gordon & Waddell, N. Y.  
**Atlantic Gypsum Products Co.**, \$2,000,000 1st s f g 6s, Series "A," J & D, due June 1, 1941, price 98%, offered July 7. Lee, Higginson & Co., N. Y.  
**Baltimore Co., Md.**, \$250,000 public school ser 4 1/2s, F & A, due Feb. 1, 1934-1956, yield 4.05%, offered July 14. Strother, Bruden & Co., Baltimore.  
**Baptist Hospital of Fort Worth, Texas**, \$135,000 1st ser g 6s, J & D 15, due June 15, 1928-1938, price par, yield 6%, offered July 16. Whitney-Central Bank, New Orleans.  
**Baton Rouge, La.**, \$300,000 municipal 5s, M & S, due March 1, 1927-1934, yield 4.20% to 4.45%, offered July 12. Harris, Forbes & Co. and Hibernal Securities Co., Inc., N. Y.

\***Bavaria, Free State of**, \$10,000,000 (additional) ext 20-yr s f g 6 1/2s, F & A, due Aug. 1, 1945, price 92%, yield 7.20%, offered July 16. Equitable Trust Co. of New York and Harris, Forbes & Co., N. Y. See advertisement.

**Beaver Co., Pa.**, \$500,000 bridge 4 1/2s, due 1935-1954, yield 4.05%, offered July 21. Guaranty Co. of N. Y.  
**Berks Co., Pa.**, \$2,000,000 road 4s, J & J, due July 1, 1932-1935, price 100% and 101, offered June 30. M. M. Freeman & Co., Philadelphia.  
**Big Stone Canning Co.**, \$200,000 1st g 6s, due 1928-1941, yield 5.70% to 6.10%, offered July 1. Metropolitan National Co., Minneapolis.  
**Brainerd, Mass.**, \$325,900 coup 4s, J & J 15, due July 15, 1927-1941, yield 3.70% to 3.85%, offered July 13. R. L. Day & Co., Boston.  
**Braun Lumber Corp., Detroit**, \$4,250,000 ser g 5 1/2% notes, J & J, due July 1, 1927, to Jan. 1, 1937, yield 5% to 5 1/2%, offered July 9. Security Trust Co.; Detroit Trust Co.; First National Co. of Detroit; Bank of Detroit; Nicol, Ford & Co., Inc., Detroit.  
**Brown Paper Mills Co., Inc.**, \$2,500,000 1st s f g 6s, J & D, due June 1, 1929-1941, price 101 to 99, yield 5.60% to 6.20%, offered July 16. Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago; Whitney-Central Trust & Savings Bank, New Orleans, and Estabrook & Co., N. Y.  
**California Ice & Cold Storage Co.**, \$350,000 1st closed coll s f g 7s, J & J, due July 1, 1938, price 100, yield 7%, offered July 14. Stephens & Co., San Francisco, and First National Bank of San Diego.  
**Canadian & Foreign Corp.**, \$100,000 deb 5 1/2s, J & J, due July 1, 1941, price 100 (bonus of one-half share no par common with \$100 debenture), yield 5 1/2%, offered July 2. Goldman & Co., Toronto.  
**Casador Apts., Chicago**, \$125,000 1st g 6 1/2s, J & D 15, due June 15, 1928-1934, price par, yield 6.50%, offered July 10. Garad & Co., Chicago.  
**Central Sites Development Co., Toronto**, \$350,000 1st gtd ser g 7s, A & O 15, due April 15, 1928-1936, price 100, yield 7%, offered July 2. United Bond Co., Ltd., Windsor, and U. S. Mortgage Bond Co., Detroit.  
**Central West Public Service Co.**, \$1,550,000 1-yr 5 1/2% g notes, Jan. 1 and June 30, due June 30, 1927, price 100, yield 5 1/2%, offered July 14. A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., and Carman, Fox & Snider, Inc., Chicago.  
**Chester Knitting Mills**, \$600,000 1st closed g 6s, J & J, due July 1, 1927-1942, yield 5% to 6%, offered July 14. Liberty Central Trust Co., St. Louis.  
**Chicago Beach Hotel, Chicago**, \$2,750,000 1st (closed) s f g 6s, J & D, due June 1, 1941, price par, yield 6%, offered July 20. The Foreman Trust & Savings Bank; Lawrence Stern & Co.; A. G. Becker & Co., Chicago.  
**Chicago South Shore and South Bend Railroad**, \$1,060,000 eq tr g ctfs, Series "A," trust of July 1, 1926, J to J, 4 1/2s due July 1, 1927 and 1928, price 99.75 and 99.06, 5s due July 1, 1929-1931, price 99.66 and 98.37, and 5 1/2s due July 1, 1932-1936, price 100 to 98.12, yield 4% to 5%, offered July 12. Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., N. Y.  
**Cinematograph Corp., N. Y.**, \$475,000 1st s f g 6s, F & A, due Aug. 1, 1945, price 100, yield 6%, offered June 30. Curtis, Stephenson & Co., Inc., Boston.  
**Clarion Co., Pa.**, \$80,000 road 4 1/2s, J & J, due July 1, 1940-1944, yield 4.05%, offered July 1, National City Co., N. Y.  
**Clark-Webster Buildings, Chicago**, \$125,000 1st g 6 1/2s, J & D, due June 1, 1928-1934, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered July 30. Continental First Mortgage Bond Co., Chicago.  
**Collateral Bankers**, \$2,000,000 7% participating bonds, Series "D," with profit sharing ctfs, due July 1, 1936, price 100, yield 7%, offered July 19. Clarence Hodson & Co., Inc., N. Y.  
**Columbian Hotel, Wenatchee, Wash.**, \$150,000 1st r e g ser 7s, J & D 15, due June 15, 1927-1936, yield 6% to 7%, offered July 8. Wm. P. Harper & Co., Seattle.  
**Compton Co. (Ore.) Draining District**, \$310,000 gen oblig ser 6s, M & S, due Sept. 1, 1930-1945, offered July 17. George H. Burr, Conrad & Broom, Inc., Portland.  
**Commander-Laramie Corp.**, \$3,500,000 1st 15-yr s f g closed 6s, J & J, due July 1, 1951, price 96%, yield 6.15%, offered July 21. Dillon, Read & Co., N. Y., and Lane, Piper & Jaffray, Inc., Minneapolis.  
**Commander-Laramie Corp.**, \$2,000,000 10-yr 7% sec s f notes, J & J, due July 1, 1936, price 99, yield 7.14%, offered July 16. Dillon, Read & Co., N. Y., and Lane, Piper & Jaffray, Inc., Minneapolis.

\***Community Water Service Co.**, \$1,350,000 1st g 5 1/2s, Series "A," J & J, due July 1, 1951, price 98.50, yield 5.60%, offered July 14. P. W. Chapman & Co., Inc., N. Y. See advertisement.

**Consistory Shrine Temple Association, Helena, Mont.**, \$160,000 1st & ref g 5 1/2s, J & J, due July 1, 1927-1941, price 100, yield 5.50%, offered July 12. Murphy-Favre & Co., Spokane.  
**Consolidated Publishers, Inc.**, \$4,300,000 10-yr coll tr s f g 6 1/2% notes, J & J, due July 1, 1936, price 100, yield 6.75%, offered July 20. Lehman Brothers and Hallgarten & Co., N. Y.  
**Consumers Wholesale Supply Co.**, \$300,000 g 6% notes, with stock warrants, due June 15, 1927-1931, price 99% to 101, offered June 30. Esh & Co., Chicago.  
**Continental Hotel, Seattle**, \$95,000 1st leasehold s f g 6s, M & N 15, due May 15, 1928-1931, price 100, offered June 30. Seattle Title & Trust Co., Seattle.  
**Coral Gables, Fla.**, \$2,187,000 improvement 5 1/2s and 6s, \$1,787,000 6s, J & J, due July 1, 1928-1938, price 100, yield 6%, and \$400,000 5 1/2s, A & O, due April 1, 1928-1956, yield 5.80%, offered July 12. Century Trust Co. of Baltimore; H. L. Allen & Co.; B. J. Van Ingen & Co.; Batchelder, Wack & Co., N. Y.

\***Dallas Railway & Terminal Co.**, \$5,000,000 1st g 6s, J & J, due July 1, 1951, price 96, yield 6.25%, offered July 21. Tucker, Anthony & Co.; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Old Colony Corp.; C. W. Langley & Co., N. Y. See advertisement, Page 113.

**Darlington Co., S. C.**, \$73,000 High Hill drainage dist ser 6s, A & O, due April 1, 1928-1946, yield 5.40% to 5.50%, offered June 29. Lorenzo E. Anderson & Co., St. Louis.

**Dayton, Ohio**, \$500,000 4 1/2s, A & O, due Oct. 1, 1927-1931, yield 4% to 4.20%, offered July 13. First-Chicago Corp., N. Y.

**Dravo Contracting Co.**, \$500,000 gtd 5% eq tr ctfs, due Aug. 1, 1927-1931, yield 4 1/2% to 5 1/2%, offered July 15. Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

**East Baton Rouge Parish, La.**, \$135,000 Sub-Road Dist. No. 1 of Road Dist. No. 1 5s, M & S 16, due March 16, 1927-1947, price 100, yield 5%, offered July 9. Caldwell & Co. and Whitney-Central Banks, New Orleans.

**East Bay Water Co.**, \$4,265,000 unifying & ref 30-yr g 5s, Series "E," M & S, due March 1, 1956, price 97%, yield 5.15%, offered July 13. Peirce, Fair & Co.; Blyth, Witter & Co. and Mercantile Securities Co. of California, San Francisco.

**Electric Railway Equipment Securities Corp.**, \$1,089,000 5% eq tr g ctfs, trust of July 1, 1926, J. A. J. O. due Oct. 1, 1926, to March 1, 1933, yield 4% to 5.10%, offered July 9. Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., N. Y., and Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.

**Elizabeth City, N. C.**, \$228,000 waterworks, sewer & street g 5s, M & N, due May 1, 1929-1937, yield 4.05% to 4.70%, offered July 8. Hanchett Bond Co., Chicago.

**Ellencourt Apts., Chicago**, \$158,000 1st g 6 1/2s, due March 10, 1928-1933, price 100, yield 6 1/2%, offered July 17. Baird & Warner, Chicago.

**Ellensburg Normal School Dormitory Bldg. Corp., Wash.**, \$240,000 1st 5 1/2s, M & N, due Nov. 1, 1927 to May 1, 1946, yield 5 1/2% to 5 3/4%, offered July 2. Old National Bank and University Trust Co., Spokane.

**Elmgate Manor Apts., Evanston, Ill.**, \$420,000 1st g 6 1/2s, due 1928-1936, yield 6% to 6.50%, offered June 30. Straus Bros. Co., Chicago.

**El Salvador, Republic of**, \$320,000 trustee 6 1/2% coup receipts for customs lien sec gold Treasury ctfs, J & J, due monthly July 1, 1928, to July 1, 1929, price 99%, yield 6.60%, offered July 22. Edmund Seymour & Co., Inc., and Cullen & Drew, N. Y.

**Elyria Iron & Steel Corp.**, \$450,000 1st ser g 6s, J & J, due July 1, 1927-1936, yield 5% to 6.08%, offered July 2. Union Trust Co., Cleveland.

**Englewood Gardens, Englewood, N. J.**, \$385,000 1st r 7s, M & N 15, due May 15, 1927-1936, price 100, yield 7%, offered July 9. G. L. Miller & Co., Inc., N. Y.

**Eppley Hotels Co., Omaha**, \$2,500,000 1st s f g 6s, J & J, due July 1, 1941, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered July 22. Howe, Snow & Berles, Inc.; A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., N. Y., and Omaha Trust Co., Omaha.

**Equitable Bonded Mortgage Co., Philadelphia**, \$500,000 gtd g 5 1/2s, J & D, due June 1, 1927-1929, price 100, yield 5.50%, offered July 14. Colonial Trust Co., Philadelphia.

**Evans (John) The, Evanston, Ill.**, \$650,000 1st leasehold 6 1/2s, M & S, due Sept. 1, 1927-1935, price par, yield 6.50%, offered July 13. Chicago Trust Co., Chicago.

**1,512-1,518 La Salle St. Bldg., Chicago**, \$265,000 1st g 6 1/2s, due 1928-1936, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered July 13. Leight, Holzer & Co., Chicago.

**First Presbyterian Church of Baton Rouge, La.**, \$90,000 1st g 6s, J & D, due June 1, 1929-1941, price 100, yield 6%, offered July 10. Standard Bond & Mortgage Co., Inc., New Orleans.

**Fort Lauderdale, Fla.**, \$1,000,000 public impvt 6s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1946, yield 5.50%, offered July 20. Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and Eldredge & Co., N. Y.

**Forum Publishing Co., Fargo, N. D.**, \$200,000 1st ser g 6s, J & D, due June 1, 1928-1936, yield 5.50% to 6%, offered July 13. Minneapolis Trust Co., Minneapolis.

**Franklin Arms, Bloomfield, N. J.**, \$215,000 1st r e g 7s, M & N 15, due May 15, 1927-1936, yield 6.43% to 7%, offered July 13. G. L. Miller & Co., Inc., N. Y.

### BONDS

**Garden City, N. Y.**, Village of, \$40,000 water 4 1/2s, J & J, due July 1, 1931-1938, yield 4.05% to 4.10%, offered June 29. Blodget & Co., N. Y.

**Gatineau Power Co.**, \$25,000,000 1st g 5% series, due 1956, J & D, due June 1, 1956, price 94, yield 5 40%, offered July 22. Bakers Trust Co.; Harris, Forbes & Co.; Lee, Higginson & Co.; Blair & Co., Inc.; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Redmond & Co., Inc.; Union Trust Co., Pittsburgh, Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.

**General Power & Light Co.**, \$1,500,000 1-yr 6% sec g notes, J & J, due July 1, 1927, price 100, yield 6%, offered July 12. True, Webber & Co.; R. E. Wilsey & Co., Inc., Chicago, and Putnam & Storer, Inc., Boston.

**Georgia-Carolina Electric Co.**, \$1,500,000 1st g 6% notes, J & D, due June 1, 1929, price 100, yield 6%, offered July 12. Redmond & Co. and J. G. White & Co., Inc., N. Y.

**Gent Brothers Packing Co.**, St. Louis, \$200,000 1st g 6 1/2s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1928-1937, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered July 18. Waldheim-Platt & Co., Inc., St. Louis.

**Grady Co., Ga.**, \$150,000 road 5s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1930-1944, yield 4.05%, offered July 10. Robinson-Humphrey Co., Atlanta.

**Granada Apartment Hotel, Chicago**, \$275,000 1st ser g 6 1/2s, A & O 5, due April 5, 1928-1936, offered July 7. Cochran & McCluer Co., Chicago.

**Greece, Town of, N. Y.**, \$327,000 4.40%, A & O, due April 1, 1927-1941, yield 4% to 4.20%, offered June 28. Redmond & Co. and Pulley & Co., N. Y.

**Greenfield Court Apartments, White Plains, N. Y.**, \$515,000 1st g 6 1/2s, J & D, due 1928-1938, price 100, yield 6%, offered July 15. Empire Bond & Mortgage Corp., N. Y.

**Greensboro Joint Stock Land Bank**, Greensboro, N. C., \$1,000,000 5s, F & A, due Aug. 1, 1956 (opt 1936), price 103, yield 4.62%, to opt date and 5% thereafter, offered July 20. Harris, Forbes & Co.; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Wm. R. Compton Co., N. Y.

**Hibernia Mortgage Co., Inc.**, \$100,000 1st coll tr g notes, Series "G," 1928, J & J, due July 1, 1927-1932, yield 5% to 5 1/2%, offered July 2. Hibernia Securities Co., Inc., New Orleans.

**Highlands (The), Highland Park, Mich.**, \$185,000 1st g 6 1/2s, J & D, due June 1, 1928-1936, yield 6% to 6 1/2%, offered July 12. S. W. Straub & Co., Inc., N. Y.

**Hotel Cornhusker, Lincoln, Neb.**, \$800,000 1st r e g 6s, F & A, due Aug. 1, 1928-1935, yield 5 1/2% to 6%, offered July 1. Real Estate Mortgage Trust Co.; Lorenzo E. Anderson & Co.; and Taussig, Day, Fairbank & Co., St. Louis.

**Houlihan, Wash.**, \$250,000 gen oblig bridge 5s, J & J, due July 1, 1928-1956, yield 4.65%, offered June 23. Carstens & Earles, Inc.; Ferris & Hardgrove and Geo. H. Burr, Conrad & Broom, Inc., Seattle.

**Hotel Gary, Gary, Ind.**, \$1,700,000 1st ser g 6 1/2s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1929, to July 1, 1941, yield 6.07% to 6.50%, offered July 15. Greenbaum Sons Securities Corp., N. Y.

**Hotel Sherman Company, Chicago**, \$35,750,000 1st ser g 5 1/2s, J & J, due July 1, 1928-1946, yield 5.50% to 5 1/2%, offered July 15. First Trust & Savings Bank; Foreman Trust & Savings Bank; Illinois Merchants Trust Co. and Lawrence Stern & Co., Chicago.

**Huntington Park, Cal.**, \$120,000 city school dist 5s, A & O, due April 1, 1927-1936, yield 4% to 4.40%, offered July 10. Harris, Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.

**Indiana Gas Utilities Co.**, \$2,250,000 1st g 5% series, due 1946, J & J, due July 1, 1946, price 95, yield 5.40%, offered July 12. Harris, Forbes & Co.; Bond & Goodwin, Inc., N. Y.

**Industrial Bank of Richmond**, \$48,000 serial payment coll tr g 7s, Series 4, issue of June 30, 1926, F. M. A. N. 15, due Aug. 15, 1928, to May 15, 1930, price 100 and 100.59, offered June 30. Scott & Stringfellow, Richmond.

**International Agricultural Corp.**, \$1,000,000 1st coll tr s f g 5s, M & N, due May 1, 1942, price 98%, yield 6%, offered July 20. Foster, McConnel & Co., N. Y.

**Iowa Southern Utilities Co.**, \$1,100,000 (additional) 1st & ref g 5 1/2s, Series of 1925, J & J, due July 1, 1950, price 97%, yield 5.70%, offered July 15. Hoagland, Allum & Co., Inc., and W. C. Langley & Co., N. Y.

**Knight Soda Fountain Co.**, \$500,000 coll tr ser g 6s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1927, to July 1, 1931, yield 4.4% to 6%, offered July 1. Union Trust Co., Chicago.

**La Cumbre Mutual Water Co.**, \$1,000,000 1st s f g 6 1/2s, J & D, due June 1, 1946, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered July 3. Carstens & Earles, Inc., Seattle.

**Laguna Beach Water Dist., Cal.**, \$450,000 ser g 6s, J & J 15, due Jan. 15, 1936-1955, yield 5.40%, offered June 29. Dean, Witter & Co., San Francisco.

## Business Statistics

## Transportation

	Period or Date	1926	1921-25	Per Cent. Departure From
All commodities	Week ended July 10	900,977	907,632	-0.7
Grain and grain products	Week ended July 10	43,728	45,649	-2.9
Coal and coke	Week ended July 10	158,695	154,689	+2.6
Forest products	Week ended July 10	51,729	59,607	-13.2
Manufactured products	Week ended July 10	555,633	556,738	-0.2
All commodities	Year to July 10	27,010,065	23,710,518	+13.9
Grain and grain products	Year to July 10	1,161,084	1,121,939	+3.5
Coal and coke	Year to July 10	5,232,336	4,639,653	+12.8
Forest products	Year to July 10	2,019,492	1,808,548	+11.7
Manufactured products	Year to July 10	16,958,553	14,591,438	+16.2
Freight car surplus	1st quarter July	239,167	268,703	-11.0
Per cent. freight cars serviceable	July 1	92.8	89.0	+4.3
Per cent. locomotives serviceable	July 1	85.3	80.3	+6.2
Gross revenue	Year to June 1	\$2,488,696,223	\$2,341,091,739	+6.3
Expenses	Year to June 1	1,951,656,786	1,934,060,167	+0.9
Taxes	Year to June 1	149,507,826	127,272,328	+17.5
Rate of return on property investment				
Eastern District	Year to June	5.68	5.75	-1.2
Southern District	Year to June	5.58	5.75	-3.0
Western District	Year to June	3.53	5.75	-38.6
United States as a whole	Year to June	4.80	5.75	-16.5
Note—Five-year average of car loadings is of weeks including July 4, the holiday. 1925 does not include holiday.				

SUMMARY OF IDLE CARS AND CAR LOADINGS  
AMERICAN RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.

	July 3.	June 26.	June 19.	June 12.	June 5.	May 29.
Car loadings	1,072,624	1,062,252	1,043,720	1,060,214	945,964	1,081,164
Idle cars	277,143	279,206	265,629	267,461	261,484	272,170

## GROSS RAILROAD EARNINGS

	1926.	1925.	Net Change.	P. C.
First week in July, 15 roads	\$18,862,723	\$17,481,987	+\$1,380,736	+7.90
Fourth week in June, 15 roads	25,593,738	23,291,988	+\$2,361,750	+10.17
Third week in June, 15 roads	19,039,129	17,158,394	+\$1,880,735	+10.96
Second week in June, 15 roads	18,802,401	17,094,407	+\$1,707,994	+9.99
First week in June, 15 roads	18,874,013	17,192,610	+\$1,681,403	+9.75
Fourth week in May, 15 roads	26,040,097	21,984,062	+\$4,056,035	+18.45
Third week in May, 14 roads	18,124,630	15,950,455	+\$2,174,175	+13.63
Second week in May, 15 roads	18,443,528	16,581,018	+\$1,862,510	+7.23
First week in May, 15 roads	17,468,131	16,994,994	+\$473,137	+2.78
Fourth week in April, 15 roads	23,063,433	21,891,860	+\$1,171,573	+5.34
Third week in April, 14 roads	17,368,707	16,204,533	+\$1,164,174	+7.18
Second week in April, 13 roads	17,013,487	15,921,491	+\$1,091,996	+6.85
First week in April, 14 roads	17,046,125	16,514,362	+\$1,131,763	+7.02
Fourth week in March, 15 roads	26,826,156	23,116,172	+\$3,709,984	+16.09
Third week in March, 14 roads	17,723,131	16,555,077	+\$1,168,054	+7.05
Second week in March, 14 roads	17,403,986	16,675,446	+\$28,540	+4.35
First week in March, 14 roads	17,011,615	16,195,029	+\$816,586	+4.96
Month of April	498,448,309	472,629,820	+\$25,818,489	+11.43
Month of March	528,905,183	480,298,559	+\$43,668,624	+22.50
Month of February	459,227,310	454,198,055	+\$5,029,255	+0.04

## WEEKLY DATA

	Week Ended	July 17, 1926.	July 18, 1925.	Year to Date.
Interest rates:				
Call loans	4 1/2%	5 1/2%	6 1/2	6 1/2
Time loans, 60-90 days	4 1/2-4%	4 1/2-3%	5 1/2	5 1/2
Time loans, 6 months	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Com. dis., 4-6 months	4 1/2-4	4 1/2-4	4 1/2-4	4 1/2-4
Bar gold and silver:				
Bar gold in London	84s 11 1/2d@84s 09 1/2d	84s 11 1/2d@84s 10 1/2d	84s 11 1/2d@84s 09 1/2d	84s 11 1/2d@84s 09 1/2d
Bar silver in London	30 1/2d@29 1/2d	32 1/2d@32 1/2d	31 1/2d@29 1/2d	31 1/2d@29 1/2d
Bar silver in New York	62 1/2c@64 1/2c	60 1/2c@69 1/2c	68 1/2c@63 1/2c	68 1/2c@63 1/2c

## LUMBER (10)

	Week Ended	July 10, 1926.	July 3, 1926.	July 11, 1925.
Mills reporting (number)		365	*355	361
Production (feet)		205,088,541	*247,427,336	198,747,514
Shipments (feet)		198,717,930	*254,626,905	215,816,740
Orders (feet)		212,638,796	*249,923,386	214,111,575

\*Revised.

## THE ANNALIST INDEX OF WHOLESALE FOOD PRICES

	July 17, 1926.	July 10, 1926.	July 18, 1925.
1890-1899-100	206.121	208.577	214.404

## DOMESTIC RAILROAD EQUIPMENT ORDERS (1)

	Reported in The Railway Age of	July 17, 1926.	July 10, 1926.	July 18, 1925.
Locomotives	1	1	1	448
Freight cars			512	
Passenger cars		4		
Rails (tons)	10,000			
Structural steel (tons)	2,950			

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES

The range of exchange on the principal foreign centres for the week ended July 17, 1926, compares as follows:

Par.	Country.	DEMAND		CABLES	
		Week's Range.	Year 1926 to Date.	Week's Range.	Year 1926 to Date.
4.8665	London	4.86%	4.85 1/2	4.86%	4.85 1/2
19.28	Paris	2.59%	2.34%	3.90	3.42%
19.28	Belgium	2.44%	2.07%	4.54%	2.07%
19.28	Switzerland	19.37	19.36%	19.37	19.41%
19.28	Italy	3.46%	3.35%	4.03%	3.29%
40.29	Holland	40.18	40.14	40.24	40.03
19.30	Greece	1.21%	1.20	1.53%	1.20%
19.30	Spain	15.88	16.44	14.06	14.52%
26.28	Denmark	26.50	26.40	24.50	21.18
26.80	Sweden	26.81	26.77	26.72	26.84
26.80	Norway	21.93	21.87%	22.99	21.78
51.41	Russia*	.04	.03%	.07	.06%
48.66	Calcutta	36.31	36.19	35.88	36.56
78.00	Hongkong	.55	.13	53.63	57.88
....	Peking	75.00	75.20	74.00	75.12
108.82	Shanghai	72.13	71.50	75.63	77.13
49.83	Japan	47.02	46.90	47.40	41.25
50.00	Manila	49.50	49.50	50.125	49.50
42.44	Buenos Aires	40.65	40.43	41.43	38.87
32.45	Rio	15.81	15.72	15.875	13.81
23.83	Germany	23.81	23.81	23.81	23.80
14.07	Austria	14.125	14.125	14.125	14.125
19.30	Poland	12.00	9.00	16.00	19.25
26.26	Czechoslovakia	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.96
49.30	Yugoslavia	1.77	1.77	1.76	1.76
19.30	Finland	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52
19.30	Rumania	.46%	.44%	.49%	.48%
20.31	Hungary	.0014%	.0014%	.0014%	.0014%

\*The figures given under "demand" are offered and bid prices for 500-ruble notes, while under "cables" are the 100-ruble notes.

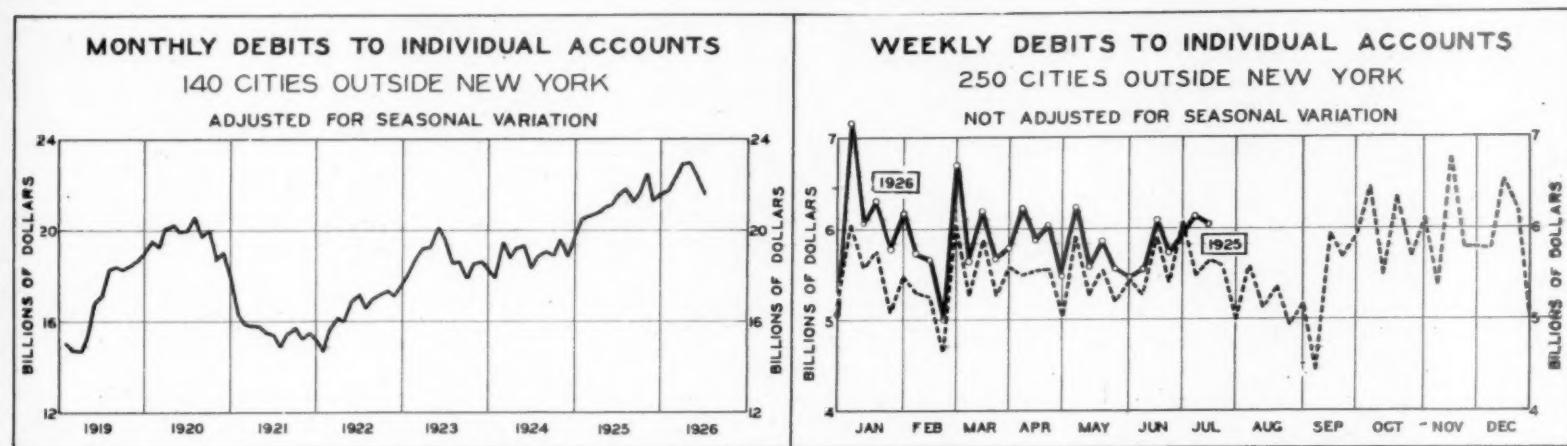
MONTHLY DATA  
NEW BUILDING (3)

	July, 1926. (13 Days.)	June, 1926. (26 Days.)	July, 1925. (26 Days.)
Average daily building contracts awarded in 37 Eastern States	\$20,123,785	\$21,068,938	\$21,039,784

NEW BUILDING (9)

	June, 1926.	May, 1926.	June, 1925.
Value of building permits in 187 cities	\$338,188,837	\$324,308,482	\$346

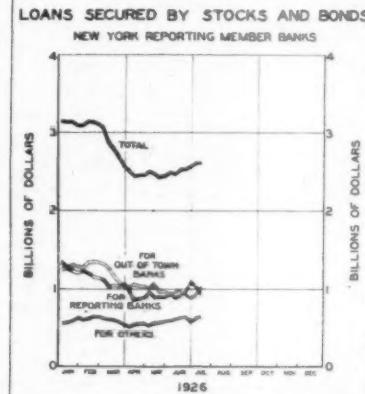
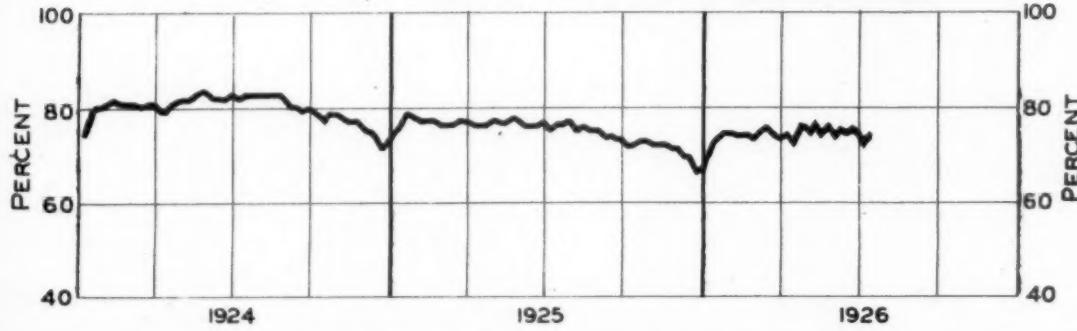
## Bank Debits and Federal Reserve Bank Statements



### Debits to Individual Accounts by Federal Reserve Districts

Week ended—	Dist. 1, Boston	Dist. 2, New York	Dist. 3, Philadelphia	Dist. 4, Cleveland	Dist. 5, Richmond	Dist. 6, Atlanta	Dist. 7, Chicago	Dist. 8, St. Louis	Dist. 9, Minneapolis	Dist. 10, Kansas City	Dist. 11, Dallas	Dist. 12, San Fran.	Total	N. Y. City.	Tot. Outside N. Y. Dist.
July 14, 1926	\$629,676	\$5,564,687	\$593,704	\$722,616	\$315,206	\$282,366	\$1,367,291	\$309,402	\$182,960	\$361,821	\$154,282	\$754,486	\$12,238,497	\$6,193,952	\$6,044,545
July 7, 1926	701,430	6,651,148	579,764	689,293	389,553	287,652	1,376,717	300,095	181,445	337,580	155,728	715,166	12,365,571	6,225,849	6,139,722
July 15, 1925	546,248	6,121,431	556,025	688,646	325,014	266,587	1,303,088	294,876	185,523	317,100	147,227	670,606	11,422,463	5,772,609	5,849,554

### RESERVE RATIO, COMBINED FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS



The latest date for which data are plotted is July 14; data for July 21 received too late for plotting.

Latest date plotted July 14.

### Statement of Member Banks

#### PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES.

(In thousands of dollars.)

	All Reporting Member Banks		New York City		Chicago	
	July 14, 1926	July 7, 1926	July 14, 1926	July 7, 1926	July 14, 1926	July 7, 1926
Number of reporting banks...	690	700	58	58	46	46
Loans and discounts, gross:						
Secured by U. S. Government obligations	\$144,298	\$145,139	\$45,900	\$44,263	\$14,016	\$15,970
Secured by stocks and bonds	5,468,990	5,510,340	2,060,408	2,127,238	832,523	816,932
All other loans and discounts	8,396,074	8,402,601	2,289,170	2,305,876	707,377	708,468
Total loans and discounts	\$14,009,371	\$14,058,080	\$4,395,478	\$4,477,377	\$1,353,916	\$1,341,370
Investments:						
U. S. Government securities	2,494,386	2,494,604	903,804	910,260	165,665	165,678
Other bonds, stocks and securities	3,160,410	3,158,106	918,103	910,528	203,786	208,743
Total investments	\$5,654,796	\$5,652,710	\$1,821,907	\$1,820,788	\$369,451	\$374,421
Total loans and investments	19,664,167	19,710,700	6,217,388	6,298,165	1,723,367	1,715,791
Reserve balances with F. R. banks	1,667,980	1,668,872	695,788	730,516	169,405	154,605
Cash in vault	293,214	297,581	67,065	69,152	23,167	24,014
Net demand deposits	13,062,760	13,011,639	5,018,296	5,071,545	1,184,487	1,169,471
Time deposits	5,685,213	5,654,512	851,000	844,853	530,230	514,781
Government deposits	141,838	153,688	25,090	27,270	5,469	5,931
Bills payable and rediscounted with F. R. Banks:						
Secured by U. S. Government obligations	168,136	231,159	76,450	136,550	7,074	10,079
All other	128,472	157,616	27,496	47,771	3,657	4,283
Total borrowings from F. R. banks	\$296,608	\$388,775	\$103,946	\$184,321	\$10,731	\$14,362

#### TOTAL LOANS SECURED BY STOCKS AND BONDS OF 58 REPORTING NEW YORK CITY MEMBER BANKS

(Thousands.)

For Own Account	For Out-of-Town Banks	Others	Total	On Demand	On Time
July 14	\$932,813	\$1,016,148	\$652,296	\$2,601,257	\$1,924,965
July 7	1,109,298	951,852	631,638	2,602,788	1,940,069

### Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

	Combined	July 21, 1926	July 14, 1926	July 22, 1925	July 21, 1926	July 14, 1926	July 22, 1925
	(000 omitted.)						
<b>RESOURCES:</b>							
Gold with Federal reserve agents	\$1,457,001	\$1,441,804	\$1,456,802	\$362,750	\$342,862	\$355,966	
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasury	49,247	53,209	52,473	11,283	12,711	10,648	
Gold held exclusively against F. R. notes	\$1,506,248	\$1,495,103	\$1,509,275	\$374,042	\$355,573	\$366,604	
Gold settlement fund with F. R. Board	652,813	*671,516	688,785	210,105	199,647	235,548	
Gold and gold certificates held by banks	683,125	678,992	592,790	417,562	417,864	340,066	
Total gold reserves	\$2,942,186	*\$2,845,611	\$2,790,850	\$1,001,709	\$973,084	\$942,518	
Reserves other than gold	147,091	145,660	143,996	36,118	37,022	40,217	
Non-reserve cash	\$2,989,277	*\$2,991,271	\$2,934,846	\$1,037,827	\$1,010,106	\$982,735	
Bills discounted:							
Secured by U. S. Government obligations	229,708	254,041	220,032	83,394	104,970	89,295	
Other bills discounted	265,721	260,880	212,490	42,990	40,562	31,595	
Total bills discounted	\$495,429	\$514,930	\$442,522	\$126,384	\$145,522	\$120,890	
Bills bought in open market:							
United States Government securities:							
Bonds	78,149	79,139	68,905	6,418	6,418	4,912	
Treasury notes	344,187	251,350	231,290	67,590	74,740	54,542	
Certificates of indebtedness	60,761	60,592	35,109	10,211	10,211	6,315	
Total U. S. Government securities	\$383,097	\$391,061	\$335,304	\$84,219	\$91,369	\$65,769	
Other securities	3,200	3,200	1,850	1,822	1,822	1,835	
Foreign loans on gold	3,000	3,199	10,500	877	877	2,835	
Total bills and securities	\$1,102,165	\$1,146,602	\$1,014,701	\$242,449	\$286,930	\$223,410	
Due from foreign banks	726	656	637	726	656	637	
Uncollected items	699,978	*790,806	644,018	172,897	197,077	148,616	
Bank premises	59,821	59,813	60,397	16,728	16,728	16,997	
All other resources	16,903	16,874	20,954	5,622	5,520	5,550	
Total resources	\$4,924,783	\$5,062,911	\$4,732,485	\$1,489,945	\$1,530,890	\$1,397,272	

<b>LIABILITIES:</b>							
F. R. notes in actual circulation	\$1,680,920	\$1,707,233	\$1,605,214	\$393,791	\$397,849	\$330,705	
Deposits:							
Member bank—reserve account	2,206,327	2,242,190	2,160,748	842,596	860,862	282,216	
Government	24,289	21,763	13,963	4,459	3,005	3,918	
Foreign bank	4,749	4,403	5,339	1,543	1,197	3,809	
Other deposits	16,687	18,262	19,669	8,048	8,791	10,253	
Total deposits	\$2,254,052	\$2,286,618	\$2,199,719	\$856,648	\$873,855	\$846,196	
Deferred availability items	630,795	709,382	582,450	141,481	160,384	127,069	
Capital paid in	122,591	122,766	115,715	35,215	35,422	31,675	
Surplus	220,310	220,310	217,837	59,964	58,749	58,749	
All other liabilities	16,205	16,582	11,560	2,846	3,416	2,878	
Total liabilities	\$4,924,873	\$5,062,911	\$4,732,485	\$1,489,945	\$1,530,890	\$1,397,272	
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined	76.0%	74.9%	77.1%	83.0%	70.4%	83.5%	
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	\$55,652	\$54,088	\$32,165	\$16,117	\$14,553	\$8,403	
Revised							

### Comparative Statement of Federal Reserve Banks

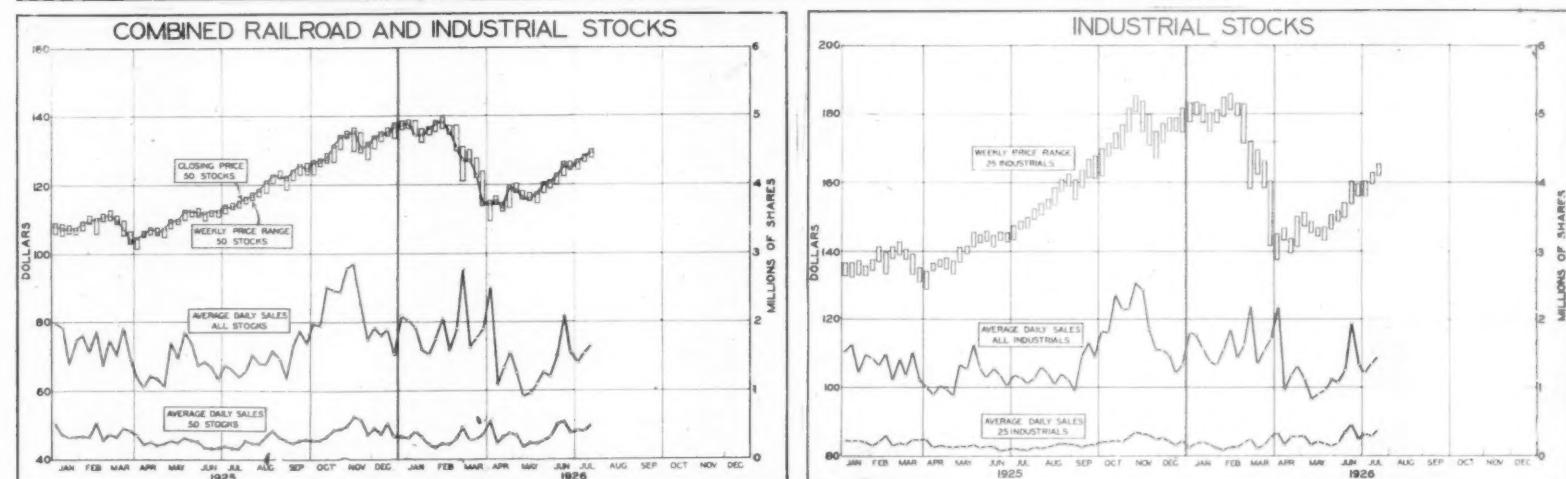
Condition July 21

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Week Ended

## Stock Sales and Price Averages

Saturday, July 17.



TWENTY-FIVE RAILROADS										
Net Same Day			Net Same Day							
High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Last.Yr.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Last.Yr.	
July 12.	95.01	93.54	94.51	+.40	79.83	July 16.	93.76	93.98	-.06	80.12
July 13.	95.26	94.31	94.69	+.18	80.01	July 17.	94.25	93.73	-.09	80.13
July 14.	95.00	94.12	94.42	-.27	80.04	July 19.	94.00	93.27	+.40	79.83
July 15.	94.72	93.65	94.04	-.38	80.30	July 20.	93.82	92.73	+.21	80.01

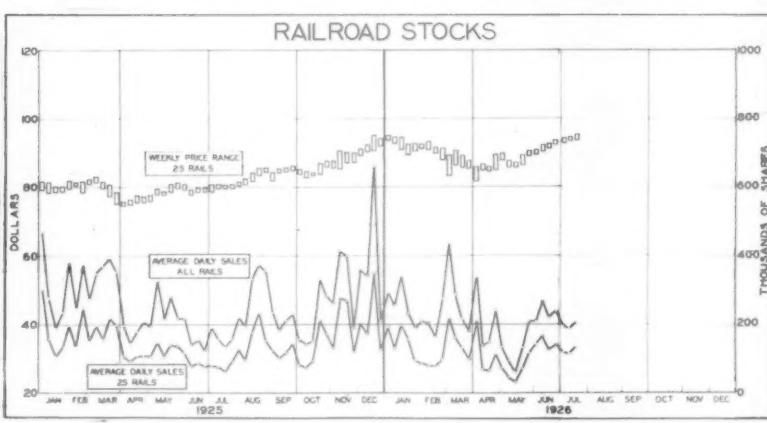
TWENTY-FIVE INDUSTRIALS										
Net Same Day			Net Same Day							
High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Last.Yr.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Last.Yr.	
July 12.	163.54	161.92	162.64	+.80	146.88	July 16.	164.74	162.88	+.13	149.13
July 13.	164.33	161.83	163.73	+.09	147.44	July 17.	165.26	164.12	+.42	149.53
July 14.	165.15	163.32	163.81	+.08	148.14	July 19.	166.59	165.73	+.06	148.88
July 15.	164.14	162.16	163.05	-.76	148.43	July 20.	165.92	163.15	+.24	147.44

COMBINED AVERAGE-50 STOCKS										
Net Same Day			Net Same Day							
High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Last.Yr.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Last.Yr.	
July 12.	129.27	127.73	128.57	+.60	113.25	July 16.	129.60	128.32	+.14	114.62
July 13.	129.79	128.07	129.21	+.64	113.72	July 17.	129.75	128.92	+.30	114.83
July 14.	130.07	128.72	129.11	-.10	114.09	July 19.	130.28	129.63	+.33	113.35
July 15.	129.43	127.00	128.54	-.57	114.09	July 20.	129.47	127.86	+.18	114.09

SHARES SOLD ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE						
Week Ended			Same Week			
July 17, 1926.			1925.			
Monday	1,456,878	807,482	935,714			
Tuesday	1,549,756	993,532	1,000,215			
Wednesday	1,866,704	1,201,850	1,003,276			
Thursday	1,395,550	1,473,182	1,089,478			
Friday	1,624,283	1,239,813	1,122,960			
Saturday	1,033,800	629,269	457,200			
Total week.	8,926,971	6,454,748	5,638,843			
Year to date.	236,709,834	222,598,360	126,583,218			
Monday, July 19.	1,704,352	1,275,563	1,105,353			
Tuesday, July 20.	1,976,203	1,340,436	1,316,726			
Wednesday, July 21.	1,690,920	1,175,780	1,294,880			

YEARLY RANGE—COMBINED AVERAGES OF 50 STOCKS						
1926.			1925.			
High.	Low.	1926.	High.	Low.	1925.	1926.
1926.	139.16 Feb.	109.63 Mar.	1923.	92.52 Mar.	77.15 Oct.	High.
1925.	138.21 Dec.	101.16 Mar.	1922.	93.06 Oct.	66.21 Jan.	Low.
1924.	107.23 Dec.	82.26 Apr.	1921.	73.13 May	58.35 June	1924.

YEARLY RANGE—COMBINED AVERAGES OF 50 STOCKS						
1926.			1925.			
High.	Low.	1926.	High.	Low.	1925.	1926.
1926.	139.16 Feb.	109.63 Mar.	1923.	92.52 Mar.	77.15 Oct.	High.
1925.	138.21 Dec.	101.16 Mar.	1922.	93.06 Oct.	66.21 Jan.	Low.
1924.	107.23 Dec.	82.26 Apr.	1921.	73.13 May	58.35 June	1924.



COMPARATIVE AMOUNT, RAILS AND INDUSTRIALS, 1925 AND 1926		
Amount of railway and industrial shares, comprising the week's total dealings, compares as follows with last year:		
Week Ended	1925.	Same Week Changes.
Railroads	1,108,263	705,688 + 403,575
Industrials	7,817,708	5,749,060 + 2,068,648
Total	8,926,971	6,454,748 + 2,472,223

## Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, July 17.

(Total Sales 8,926,971 Shares.)

With Closing Prices, Wednesday, July 21.

Yearly Price Ranges										Week's Range										
1924.	High.	Low.	1923.	High.	Low.	1922.	High.	Low.	1921.	High.	Low.	1916.	High.	Low.	1915.	High.	Low.	1914.	High.	Low.
84	81	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	82	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	Feb. 1	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	May 21	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	ABITIBI POWER & PAPER (ABT) . . . . .	250,000	Apr. 15, '26	\$1	Q	75	75	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	700	74	
..	..	50	49	50	Feb. 27	43	May 20	43	Abramah & Straus (AST) . . . . .	165,000	..	..	..	43	43	43	— 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	45	
93 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	May 22	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mar. 19	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	Abramah & Straus pf. . . . .	4,800,000	May 1, '26	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Q	108	108	108	— 1	100	..	
16 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	20	13	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan. 29	10	Mar. 19	10	Adams Express (AM) . . . . .	12,000,000	June 30, '26	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Q	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,700	..	
54	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan. 28	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	May 21	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	Advance Rumely pf. . . . .	13,700,000	July 1, '26	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	Q	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,100	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
93	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mar. 11	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	May 19	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	Akamanda Lead (AUA) . . . . .	1,192,010										

## Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Yearly Price Ranges.										STOCKS (and ticker abbreviations)	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Week's Range.									
1924. High.	Low.	High.	Low.	1925. High.	Low.	1926. Range.	Low.	Date.	1926. Range.	Low.	Date.	Last Date Paid.	Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Mon. July 12. First.	Sat. July 10. Last.	Sat. July 10. Last.	Week's Chg.	Week's Sales.	Wed. July 21. Close.	
..	51%	27%	42%	Jan. 2	15%	May 19	American & Foreign Power (sh.) (AFW)...	889,739	July 1, '26	\$1.75	Q	20%	22%	20%	21%	+	1%	9,300	21%		
122%	93	142	114%	131	Jan. 2	108	American & Foreign Power pf. (sh.)...	346,412	July 1, '26	\$1.75	Q	99%	90%	89%	90	..	..	700	..		
14%	73	14%	84%	17%	Feb. 9	7	American & Foreign Power 25% paid...	82,405	July 1, '26	43%	Q	..	8	8	8	..	..	..	..		
72%	50%	75%	58%	67%	Feb. 9	32%	American Hide & Leather (HL)...	11,194,309	July 1, '26	1%	Q	..	41	42%	39%	-	1%	1,300	39		
..	72	129	83	136	Jan. 3	100	American Hide & Leather pf...	12,540,000	Oct. 1, '26	1%	Q	..	202	25%	x26%	-	1%	6,100	20%		
83	86	74%	86%	Jan. 1	82%	Mar. 13	American Ice (sh.) (AI)...	9,878,000	Apr. 25, '26	2	Q	130	131%	125	126	-	4	5,000	124%		
35%	17%	46%	32%	46%	Feb. 16	32%	American International (sh.) (ADI)...	490,000	Apr. 25, '26	1%	Q	84	84%	84%	84%	-	3%	100	..		
12%	10	20	11%	15%	Jan. 4	12%	American-La France Fire Eng. (SIC) (AFG)...	4,493,000	May 15, '26	25%	Q	34%	34%	32%	32%	-	2%	4,700	33%		
103	93	100	95%	103	May 21	Mar. 1	American-La France Fire Engine pf...	4,000,000	July 1, '26	1%	Q	12%	13%	12%	12%	-	1%	3,200	..		
28%	13%	59%	20%	52%	Jan. 4	28%	American Linseed (AL)...	16,750,000	Mar. 15, '26	1%	Q	34%	34%	34%	34%	-	1%	900	..		
53%	30	89	87	Jan. 4	75	Mar. 31	American Linseed pf...	16,750,000	July 1, '26	1%	Q	105%	105%	104	104	-	1	5,100	104		
100%	70%	144%	104%	119%	Jan. 4	90%	American Locomotive Co. (ALCO)...	33,753,200	June 30, '26	1%	Q	117%	118	117%	117%	-	1	1,600	..		
120%	116%	124	115	121	Jan. 11	118%	American Machine Foundry (sh.) (AMF)...	2,000,000	..	..	..	72%	72%	72%	72%	-	..	1,100	72%		
..	..	..	..	116	Jan. 16	114	American Machine Foundry pf. new (sh.)...	2,000,000	..	..	..	114	116	x116	..	-	..	300	116		
54	38%	57%	45%	57%	Feb. 16	47	Mar. 30	American Metal Company (sh.) (AMM)...	594,077	June 1, '26	\$1	Q	54	54%	53%	54	-	5%	4,900	54	
115%	107%	119	111	120	Feb. 6	113%	American Metal Company pf...	5,000,000	June 1, '26	1%	Q	..	..	..	117	..	..	..	..		
95%	92	100%	98	98	Jan. 14	93%	American Plane pf. (AMP)...	6,000,000	July 1, '26	2%	Q	61	67%	61	67%	-	6%	25,000	67		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	American Power & Light (sh.) (AOW)...	1,636,412	June 1, '26	2%	Q	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	2%	12,100	110		
126	94%	122%	89%	120%	Feb. 13	101%	American Radiator (S25) (ADT)...	32,700,000	June 30, '26	1%	Q	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
125	120%	130%	125	129	Feb. 23	129	American Radiator pf...	3,000,000	June 30, '26	1%	Q	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
88	77%	84	76	79%	July 12	77%	American Railway Express (ARX)...	10,300,000	June 30, '26	1%	Q	70%	75%	70	79	-	..	200	..		
48	25	79%	48	51	Jan. 5	51	American Safety Razor (ARZ)...	20,000,000	July 1, '26	75c	Q	43%	62%	49%	62%	-	1%	43,800	63%		
40%	35%	76%	63	63	Jan. 6	42	American Smelting & Refining (AR)...	60,298,000	May 1, '26	1%	Q	9%	9%	8%	8%	-	2%	3,000	..		
15%	10%	14%	11%	12%	Mar. 12	51%	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf...	50,000,000	June 1, '26	1%	Q	118%	118%	118	118%	-	2%	72,800	132%		
107%	97%	115%	105%	119	June 17	112%	American Snuff (SNU)...	11,000,000	July 1, '26	3	Q	128%	128%	127%	128%	-	1%	400	..		
153	134	154	138%	165	Feb. 9	122	American Snuff pf...	3,952,800	July 1, '26	1%	Q	..	..	..	105	..	..	..			
100	94%	102	95%	105	Jan. 24	100	American Steel Foundries (sh.) (FJ)...	902,745	Apr. 15, '26	75c	Q	42	42%	42	42%	-	5%	3,200	42%		
100%	101%	113%	106	115	Feb. 23	111	American Steel Foundries pf...	8,000,000	May 31, '26	1%	Q	114	114	114	114	-	..	600	111%		
61%	36	77%	47%	82%	Feb. 5	65%	American Steel Foundries Co. (S)...	45,000,000	July 1, '26	1%	Q	69%	69%	67	68%	-	3%	3,100	66%		
90%	77	104%	91	100	Feb. 20	100	American Sugar Refining Co. pf...	4,000,000	July 1, '26	1%	Q	102	102%	101%	102	-	2%	600	102		
28%	7	24%	6	17%	June 14	8%	American Sumatra Tobacco (AMS)...	1,375,700	Aug. 1, '21	2	..	..	..	..	15%	-	..	..			
..	..	..	..	28%	June 21	14%	American Sumatra Tobacco opt. A cts...	11,171,100	..	..	..	26%	27%	25%	27%	-	1%	3,400	25%		
..	..	..	..	13%	May 25	10%	American Sumatra Tobacco opt. B cts...	1,901,700	..	..	..	..	..	13%	..	..	..	..			
69	22%	120%	28	41%	Feb. 10	25%	American Sumatra pf...	1,963,500	Sep. 1, '21	3	..	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..		
43%	47	37%	41%	41%	Feb. 15	25%	American Telephone & Cable (ACE)...	14,000,000	June 1, '26	1%	Q	27	27	27	27	-	1%	100	..		
134%	121%	145	130%	150%	Feb. 15	13%	American Telephone & Telegraph (ATT)...	104,601,300	Apr. 15, '26	2%	Q	142	142%	141%	141%	-	4%	20,000	141%		
80	82%	121%	85	121%	Feb. 6	111%	American Tobacco (B50) (AT)...	40,242,500	Jan. 1, '26	2%	Q	119%	120%	118%	120%	-	2%	3,000	121		
87%	81%	119%	84%	120%	Feb. 6	104%	American Tobacco B (\$50) (ATB)...	57,382,000	June 30, '26	1%	Q	118	119%	118	119%	-	2%	600	120		
106%	101	110	104%	105%	Mar. 25	106%	American Tobacco Company pf...	50,000,000	June 30, '26	1%	Q	110	110	110	110	-	..	..	..		
115	106	135%	103	135%	Feb. 13	114	American Type Founders (ATF)...	6,000,000	Apr. 15, '26	2%	Q	118%	118%	118%	118%	-	2%	200	118%		
107%	105%	117%	105%	117%	Feb. 13	115%	American Water Works & Electric (AW)...	12,620,240	May 15, '26	30c	Q	61%	63%	61	62	-	1%	9,000	62		
41%	24	76%	34	74	Jan. 4	43%	American Water Works & Electric 1st pf...	14,020,100	May 15, '26	1%	Q	107	107	106	106	-	1%	200	..		
101	90	105%	102	108%	Jan. 20	101%	American Wholesale pf. (AWH)...	6,194,500	July 1, '26	1%	Q	..	..	..	99	-	..	..			
90%	90	100%	96	100%	Jan. 20	99	American Woolen Company (WY)...	40,000,000	July 15, '24	1%	Q	23%	24%	23%	23%	-	1%	10,200	23%		
78%	51%	64%	34%	64%	Jan. 13	60	American Woolen Company pf...	50,000,000	Apr. 15, '26	1%	Q	72%	72%	70	71	-	1%	1,900	71%		
102%	90	102%	91	102%	Jan. 13	53	American Writing Paper (AW)...	8,058,500	Apr. 1, '26	1	..	..	..	..	1	-	..	1,100	..		
4%	1	7%	4%	4%	Jan. 13	1	American Zinc, Lead & Smelting (ZLS) (AZ)...	4,846,000	May 1, '26	4	Q	71%	81%	74%	83%	-	1%	3,800	34%		
12%	7	12%	7	12%	Feb. 4	5%	American Zinc, Lead & Smelting pf. (ZLS)...	4,822,000	May 1, '26	20	Q	32%	32%	32%	32%	-	..	800	..		
34%	27%	32	32	59%	Mar. 5	44%	Associated Oil (S25) (ADO)...	56,000,000	June 25, '26	1%	Q	32%	32%	32%	32%	-	..	32,700	135%		
90%	83%	102	91	108	Jan. 28	102	Associated Oil 2nd pf...	124,463,000	June 1, '26	2%	Q	137%	136%	137	137	-	..	900	95%		
12																					

## Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

1924.	Yearly Price Ranges.						STOCKS (and ticker abbreviations)	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Week's Range.									
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	1925.	1926.	Range.		Last Date Paid.	Dividend. Per Cent.	Mon. July 12. First.	Sat. July 19. High.	Sat. July 19. Low.	Week's Chg.	Week's Sales.	Wed. July 21. Close.		
35%	25%	47%	30%	22%	Jan. 8	12%	June 8	Century Ribbon Mills (sh.) (CTY).....	100,000	Jan. 30, '26	50c	17	17	16	— 1	400	174	
35%	91	68%	94	51	Jan. 21	51%	June 25	Century Ribbon Mills pt. (CTY).....	1,740,500	Jan. 1, '26	1%	Q	50	50	—	—	—	—
35%	25%	58%	43%	60%	Feb. 11	57%	Jan. 22	Cerro de Pasco Copper (sh.) (CDP).....	1,122,842	May 1, '26	81	Q	60	68	+ 3%	26,900	674	
44%	24%	53%	40%	49%	Jan. 5	56%	May 20	Certain-teed Products (sh.) (CRT).....	307,000	July 1, '26	81	Q	65	67	+ 1%	14,300	47	
37%	73%	110	89%	103%	Jan. 21	100	May 22	Certain-teed Products 1st pt. (CRT).....	4,300,000	July 1, '26	1%	Q	—	—	—	—	—	
75	75	103	80%	95%	Feb. 17	90	May 15	Certain-teed Products 2d pt. (CRT).....	2,675,000	July 1, '26	1%	Q	—	—	—	—	—	
..	..	..	26	Feb. 17	11%	May 18	Chandler-Cleveland Motors (sh.) (CHM).....	280,000	.....	..	12	12%	12	12%	—	1,400	—	
..	..	..	45%	Feb. 15	28	May 18	Chandler-Cleveland pt. (sh.) (CHM).....	350,000	July 1, '26	81	Q	20	32	+ 2%	7,200	—		
96%	67%	130%	89%	144%	July 13	112	Mar. 3	Chesapeake & Ohio (CO).....	114,000,300	Apr. 15, '26	16	Q	142%	141%	+ 1%	29,600	141	
100%	69%	130	105%	141%	July 13	119	Jan. 19	Chesapeake & Ohio pt. (CO).....	3,273,700	July 1, '26	3%	SA	144	144	+ 1	100	—	
3%	3%	10%	3%	19%	Feb. 20	4%	May 18	Chicago & Alton (sh.) (CA).....	18,180	.....	..	5%	5%	3%	—	700	—	
10%	8%	9%	5%	18%	Feb. 13	5%	June 29	Chicago & Alton pt. (sh.) (CA).....	1,346,200	Jan. 16, '11	1	..	8%	8%	—	1,500	—	
25	21	23%	7%	37	Feb. 10	30%	May 10	Chicago & Eastern Illinois (CE).....	23,845,100	.....	..	42	42%	41%	+ 1%	3,700	415	
62%	37	57%	40	51%	Feb. 10	36%	Mar. 31	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pt. (CE).....	22,051,100	Feb. 15, '10	2	..	9%	9%	+ 1%	4,900	915	
31%	10%	32%	19%	28	Jan. 2	10%	Mar. 30	Chicago Great Western (GW).....	47,164,400	July 15, '19	—	24%	24%	24%	+ 1%	16,600	23%	
16%	10%	16%	3%	14%	Jan. 6	9	Mar. 29	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (ST).....	36,254,000	Sep. 1, '17	2%	..	10%	10%	—	8,100	102	
32%	18%	28%	7	22%	Jan. 9	14%	Mar. 31	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf. (ST).....	42,013,400	Sep. 1, '17	3%	..	18%	18%	—	3,300	174	
..	..	..	25%	Jan. 8	8%	Apr. 20	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul cpts. (ST).....	81,157,300	.....	..	11	11%	10%	+ 1%	4,800	9%		
73%	49%	83	47%	81%	Jan. 5	53%	Mar. 30	Chicago & Northwestern (NW).....	1,838,740,000	June 30, '26	2%	SA	72	75	+ 1%	2,500	17	
114%	100	120	101%	125%	Apr. 30	118%	Jan. 4	Chicago & Northwestern pt. (NW).....	22,395,100	June 30, '26	3%	SA	123%	125%	+ 1%	11,300	70	
100%	79%	128	80%	129	Jan. 2	94%	Apr. 8	Chicago Pneumatic Tool (CG).....	12,934,600	Apr. 26, '26	1%	Q	114	117	+ 1%	3,300	114	
50	21%	58%	40%	60%	Jan. 15	40%	Mar. 3	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (R).....	75,000,000	.....	..	34%	35%	32%	+ 1%	18,200	54%	
97%	76%	100	92	101%	June 9	96	Mar. 4	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 7% pt. (R).....	29,422,100	June 30, '26	3%	SA	99	99	—	700	994	
87%	65%	89%	82	90	Jan. 29	83%	Mar. 31	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6% pt. (R).....	25,127,300	June 30, '26	3%	SA	88	87	+ 1%	700	882	
57%	29	58%	33%	53	Jan. 26	48	Apr. 5	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O. (OM).....	12,569,000	Aug. 20, '23	2%	..	50	50	—	200	—	
94	88%	120%	73%	114	Jan. 9	100	Mar. 16	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O. pf. (OM).....	7,639,900	Dec. 31, '25	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	
61%	39	55	44%	49	Feb. 8	41	May 17	Childs Company (sh.) (CHL).....	400,000	July 1, '26	33 1/2	M	44	44	100%	—	—	
..	..	..	74%	30%	Jan. 4	40	May 15	Childs Company (sh.) (CHL) stamped.....	100,783,235	June 10, '26	180c	Q	31%	51%	+ 1%	2,500	522	
39%	25	28%	19	23%	July 15	16	Mar. 3	Chino Copper (sh.) (CV).....	4,500,000	Sep. 30, '26	37%	..	23%	23%	+ 1%	1,700	232	
29	15	64%	62%	63%	Jan. 4	40	Mar. 30	Christie-Brown (sh.) (CHH).....	81,000	May 1, '26	80c	Q	44	47	x47	1,700	46	
..	..	..	52%	54%	Jan. 9	28%	Mar. 30	Chrysler Corporation (sh.) (CRY).....	2,703,795	July 2, '26	75c	..	35%	36%	+ 1%	106,700	374	
..	..	..	111%	100%	Jan. 10	93	Mar. 30	Chrysler Corporation pf. (sh.) (CRY).....	237,668	Apr. 26, '26	82	Q	101%	102%	+ 1%	2,000	1042	
150%	100	200	140	226	Apr. 29	173%	Mar. 29	Cleveland, C., C. & St. L. (CC).....	47,056,300	Apr. 20, '26	1%	Q	233	233	—	50	—	
120	115	125	111	125	Mar. 13	111	June 20	Cleveland, C., C. & St. L. pt. (CC).....	10,000,000	Apr. 20, '26	1%	Q	—	—	—	—	—	
71	68%	70%	70%	70%	Feb. 25	70%	Mar. 20	Cleveland & Pittsburgh (450) (PTT).....	11,237,750	June 1, '26	67 1/2c	Q	—	—	70%	—	—	
..	..	..	40%	39%	Jan. 12	41%	July 12	Cleveland & Pittsburgh pt. (sh.) (PTT).....	27,400,000	May 1, '26	50c	Q	41%	41%	+ 1%	400	—	
75%	55	71%	58%	68%	Jan. 7	60%	Mar. 31	Cluett, Peabody & Co. (sh.) (CLU).....	192,391	May 1, '26	1%	Q	64	64	+ 1%	200	—	
105%	100%	127	118%	130%	June 11	103%	Jan. 13	Coca-Cola (sh.) (KO).....	9,000,000	July 1, '26	81 1/2c	Q	150	164	+ 1%	18,500	159%	
83%	61	177%	80%	115	July 13	128	Mar. 24	Coca-Cola International (KOC).....	231,000	.....	..	—	152	152	—	—	—	
..	..	..	152	152	May 28	137	Apr. 15	Collins & Aikman Company (sh.) (CK).....	3,000,000	Apr. 15, '26	1%	Q	43%	43%	+ 1%	12,300	454	
..	..	..	106%	104%	July 14	98%	May 27	Collins & Aikman Company pf. (CK).....	34,235,500	May 25, '21	1%	Q	44%	44%	+ 1%	1,800	105%	
54%	24%	48%	32%	47%	July 17	77%	Mar. 3	Colorado Fuel & Iron (CF).....	2,000,000	May 24, '26	2%	Q	—	—	—	39,400	46%	
108%	108%	110%	100	112	May 3	110	Apr. 28	Colorado Fuel & Iron pt. (sh.) (CF).....	3,000,000	Dec. 30, '25	3%	SA	—	—	—	2,000	—	
49	20	70%	44%	62	Jan. 13	52	Mar. 2	Colorado & Southern 1st pt. (sh.) (CS).....	8,500,000	June 30, '26	2%	SA	61	65%	+ 1%	700	61%	
65%	50	62%	54	64	July 7	59	Jan. 11	Colorado & Southern 2d pt. (sh.) (CS).....	8,500,000	Dec. 31, '25	4	Q	—	—	—	675	—	
59	45	97%	74%	104%	Jan. 9	93	Mar. 29	Columbia Gas & Electric (sh.) (CG).....	1,500,000	May 15, '26	\$1.25	Q	85	85%	83%	— 1	38,000	83%
48	33	54%	32%	56%	Jan. 2	70	Mar. 30	Columbia Gas & Electric pt. (sh.) (CG).....	24,158,400	May 15, '26	1%	Q	115%	115	115	500	—	—
105%	103%	114%	104%	115%	July 13	112	Mar. 30	Columbian Carbon (sh.) (CBN).....	402,131	May 1, '26	81	Q	62%	62	63	+ 1%	8,200	60%
..	..	..	55%	58%	Jan. 6	26	Apr. 17	Commercial Credit (sh.) (CMO).....	680,000	June 30, '26	50c	Q	29	30	28%	— 1	5,000	28
..	..	..	27	25%	Jan. 6	25	Apr. 19	Commercial Credit pf. (sh.) (CMO).....	4,000,000	June 30, '26	1%	Q	—	—	23	—	—	—
..	..	..	27%	26%	Jan. 11	25	Apr. 19	Commercial Credit pt. (sh.) (CMO).....	7,500,000	June 30, '26	\$1.62 1/2c	Q	—	—	92	—	—	33 1/2
58	30%	84%	50	84%	Jan. 12	50	Mar. 11	Commercial Investment Trust (sh.) (CIT).....	4,419,000	May 15, '26	90c	Q	64%	65	64	+ 1%	200	63
..	..	..	100%	100%	Jan. 13	8												

## Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

1924.	Yearly Price Ranges.						STOCKS (and ticker abbreviations)	Amount Stock Listed.	Last Date Paid.	Dividend Per Cent.	Week's Range.			Sat. July 19.	Week's Sales.	Wed. July 21. Close.			
	1925. High. Low.	1925. High. Low.	1926. High. Low.	1926. Range. Date.	1926. Low.	1926. Date.					Mon. July 12. First.	High.	Low.	Sat. July 19. Last.	Week's Chg.				
..	40	38½	49%	Feb. 5	39	Mar. 30	FIRST NATIONAL STORES (sh.) (FNST)	504,067	July 1, '26	37½	Q	32%	34%	32	34	+ 1%	1,700	32½	
13%	125	60%	107%	July 14	78½	May 15	Fisher Body (sh.) (FPR)	60,000,000	May 1, '26	\$1.25	Q	99½	107%	99½	106%	+ 6%	11,800	..	
38%	38%	116½	75%	Jan. 4	14½	May 20	Fisk Rubber (sh.) (FK)	811,067	Oct. 1, '26	75	..	19	19½	18%	18%	..	42,400	18	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fisk Rubber 1st pf.	848,900	May 1, '26	1	Q	..	..	105½	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fisk Rubber 1st stamped.	18,102,600	May 1, '26	1	Q	82	82½	82	82½	..	600	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fisk Rubber 1st pf. conv.	4,501,500	May 1, '26	1	Q	98½	98	98	98	+ 1%	21,900	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fleischmann Company (sh.) (F)	4,500,000	May 15, '26	2	Q	53½	53½	48%	50%	- 1%	3,600	90%	
94%	66%	183½	89%	179%	Jan. 25	85	May 19	Foundation Company (sh.) (FO)	99,000	June 15, '26	22	Q	102%	104	101	102	- 1%	11,900	72½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fox Film A (sh.) (FOXA)	4,000,000	April 15, '26	\$1	Q	74	74½	72%	73½	..	..	..	
100%	104	106	101%	Mar. 29	106	Jan. 19	Franklin Simon pf. (FIS)	4,000,000	June 1, '26	1	Q	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	
13%	7%	24%	8	June 3	15%	Jan. 13	Freeport-Texas (sh.) (FT)	72,452	Nov. 28, '19	..	..	33%	33%	31%	32½	- 1%	13,400	31½	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	General National Stores (sh.) (FNST)	504,067	July 1, '26	37½	Q	32%	34%	32	34	+ 1%	1,700	32½	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gardner Motors (sh.) (GRD)	60,000,000	May 1, '26	\$1.25	Q	99½	107%	99½	106%	+ 6%	11,800	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	General American Tank Car (sh.) (GT)	135,000	May 1, '26	1	SA	43%	43%	43%	44%	+ 1%	1,500	46	
53%	53%	44%	39%	Jan. 2	39	Mar. 29	General American Tank Car Co. pf.	303,570	July 1, '26	1	Q	..	..	101½	..	..	..	..	
90%	92	104	96	104	104	May 10	General Asphalt (AS)	4,527,700	July 1, '26	1	Q	72%	72%	69%	69%	- 2%	26,700	67½	
43%	31%	70	42%	July 7	50	Mar. 3	General Asphalt pf.	23,542,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
100%	71½	109	86%	114	114	July 7	General Gas & Electric A (Del.) (sh.) (GGB)	7,416,000	June 1, '26	1	Q	110%	110%	109	109	- 1%	700	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	General Gas & Electric 7% pf. B (sh.)	311,320	July 1, '26	37½	Q	37½	37½	37%	37%	..	800	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	General Gas & Electric 7% pf. C (sh.)	40,000	July 1, '26	1	Q	..	..	94½	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	General Baking pf. (sh.) (GGP)	90,775	July 1, '26	\$2	Q	..	..	109½	..	..	..	..	
125	113	149	118	120	107	Mar. 29	General Cigar Company (sh.) (GY)	362,556	May 1, '26	\$1	Q	53½	54½	52	52½	- 2	2,900	50	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	General Cigar Company pf.	5,000,000	June 1, '26	1	Q	..	..	114½	..	..	..	..	
107	100	111	105	115½	108	Feb. 18	General Cigar Company deb. pf.	2,276,200	July 1, '26	1	Q	114	114	114	114	+ 2%	100	..	
109	102	104	118	100	100	Feb. 10	General Electric (GL)	180,287,300	April 15, '26	2	Q	346	360	344	359	+ 14%	19,800	352	
322	193½	337%	227%	386%	386%	July 17	General Electric, new (sh.)	7,211,484	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113,500	87%	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	General Electric special (\$10)	35,721,670	April 15, '26	15c	Q	112%	111%	111	111	- 1%	20,300	11%	
11½	10%	11%	10%	11%	11%	Mar. 22	General Motors (sh.) (GM)	5,161,600	June 12, '26	\$15.75	Q	152	160	151%	168%	+ 17%	75,400	100%	
66%	55%	149%	64%	169	171	Mar. 29	General Motors pf. (GM)	4,064,060	July 1, '26	62½c	Q	50%	53	50	51½	+ 1½	2,400	50%	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gentleman Brothers pf.	622,500	May 1, '26	50c	Q	51½	51½	50%	50½	- 1	400	50	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gilbertson (sh.) (GL)	21,000,000	May 1, '26	1	Q	..	..	104½	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gilmore Brothers pf.	400,000	July 1, '26	50c	Q	17	17½	16½	16½	- 1½	4,800	16½	
107	90	114½	102%	111%	108	Mar. 10	Gildden Company (sh.) (GLN)	104,714,000	May 1, '26	1	Q	117½	118	117	118	+ 3%	2,000	117½	
15	8	26%	22%	27%	27	Feb. 11	Gold Dust (sh.) (GK)	125,000	May 15, '26	\$1	Q	53½	53	53	53	+ 1%	1,400	..	
43%	26%	51	37	56½	56	Feb. 5	Goodrich (E. F.) (sh.) (GR)	642,368	..	..	..	29	30	30	30	+ 1%	5,600	..	
38%	17	74%	36%	70%	70	Feb. 3	Goodrich (E. F.) (sh.) (GR)	325,000	July 1, '26	\$1	Q	67½	66	66½	66	- 1%	12,900	86½	
92	70½	102	92	100	100	Feb. 9	Goodrich (E. F.) Company pf.	2,575,000	July 1, '26	1	Q	..	..	103½	..	..	..	..	
108%	88½	100	103	108%	108%	Jan. 22	Goodyear Tire & Rubber prior pf.	61,739,000	April 15, '26	1	Q	107%	108	108	108	..	2,700	..	
90%	39	114%	96%	106%	106%	Mar. 30	Goodyear Tire & Rubber pf. (GOR)	15,000,000	July 1, '26	1	Q	47%	49%	48½	49½	+ 1½	2,400	50%	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gotham Silk Hosiery, new	4,064,060	July 1, '26	62½c	Q	50%	53	50	51½	+ 1½	900	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gotham Silk Hosiery pf.	4,064,060	May 1, '26	1	Q	100%	110	108½	x108½	+ 1	48,000	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gotham Silk Hosiery pf.	4,064,060	May 1, '26	25c	Q	24	25%	23%	x24%	+ 1%	48,000	23%	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gould Coupler, Class A (GUCA) (sh.)	175,000	June 15, '26	50c	Q	17½	18	17½	18	+ 1%	300	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Granby Consolidated (GB)	34,080,000	June 1, '19	1	Q	21½	23%	21%	23%	+ 2%	22,000	22%	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Great Northern pf. (GQ)	249,559,950	Feb. 1, '26	2	SA	74	75½	72%	72%	- 1½	17,000	72%	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Great Northern ccts. for own prop. (sh.) (OR)	1,500,000	April 30, '26	75c	Q	20	30	29	30	- 1%	2,900	20%	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Great Western Sugar (\$25) (GWS)	15,000,000	July 2, '26	2	Q	95	95	94	95	..	800	95	
115	105	115½	107	118	108	Mar. 30	Great Western Sugar pf.	15,000,000	July 2, '26	1	Q	118	116	116	116	..	300	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Green Bay & Western (GN)	2,500,000	Feb. 8, '26	50c	Q	..	..	76½	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Greene-Cananée (GNC)	46,781,200	Feb. 8, '26	5	Q	16½	17½	16½	17½	+ 1%	5,300	19%	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guantanamo Sugar (sh.) (GS)	1,916,400	Mar. 30, '26	2	Q	..	..	7	7	- 1%	200	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guantanamo Sugar pf.	1,916,400	April 1, '26	2	Q	35%	36%	35	35½	- 1%	2,900	34%	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gulf Mobile & Northern (GU)	10,661,100	June 25, '26	30c	Q	51	51½	49½	50½	+ 1%	103½	..	
..</td																			

## Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

1924.	Yearly Price Ranges.						STOCKS (and ticker abbreviations)	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Date Paid.	Dividend Per Cent.	Pe- riod.	Week's Range.				Sat. July 19. Last.	Week's Chg.	Week's Sales.	Wkd. July 21. Close.	
	1925.	1926.	Range.	High.	Low.	Date.						Low.	High.	Mon. July 12. First.	High.					
..	..	..	..	24	June 15	194	Lago Oil & Transport (sh.) (LGO)	3,902,648	July 1, '26	87 1/2	..	..	23	23%	22 1/2	23	..	+ 1/2	119,500	22
..	..	..	..	100	July 16	29 1/2	Lambert Company ctfs. (sh.) (LAM)	281,250	July 1, '26	87 1/2	..	..	53	40%	53	58 1/2	..	+ 5 1/2	51,700	50 1/2
17%	8	19	11%	..	Jan. 4	8%	Lee Rubber & Tire (sh.) (LR)	500,000	Sept. 1, '23	50	..	..	9	9	9	9	..	+ 4	2,100	87 1/2
85	39%	88%	60	93 1/2	July 16	75 1/2	Lehigh Valley (850) (LV)	60,501,700	July 1, '26	87 1/2	..	..	88 1/2	93 1/2	88 1/2	92 1/2	+ 4 1/2	24,500	89 1/2	
..	..	..	..	21 1/2	Feb. 4	17 1/2	Life Savers, Inc. (sh.) (LSV)	500,000	July 1, '26	40	..	..	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 3	4,100	21 1/2	
68%	48%	44%	37 1/2	41 1/2	Jan. 2	30%	Mar. 30	265,000	June 1, '26	75	..	..	39	39	36	39	+ 2 1/2	23,900	37	
68%	50	92	57	94	Jan. 25	72 1/2	Mar. 31	Lehman & Fink (sh.) (LNP)	21,494,400	June 1, '26	75	..	..	83	85	83	85	+ 1 1/2	1,400	86
121	115%	124	116%	129 1/2	May 5	119 1/2	Jan. 18	22,512,900	July 1, '26	75	..	..	81	84 1/2	81	84 1/2	+ 2 1/2	800	85 1/2	
71	56	74 1/2	60	94	Feb. 1	71	Mar. 24	Liggett & Myers (225) (LME)	37,913,875	June 1, '26	75	..	..	81	84 1/2	81	84 1/2	+ 2 1/2	1,400	86
25	15%	44%	22	29	Mar. 16	34 1/2	Mar. 30	Lima Locomotive (sh.) (LAW)	1,060,780	June 30, '26	50	..	..	30	30	28	30	+ 2 1/2	23,900	37
8%	5%	9%	11	14	Feb. 10	28	Jan. 28	Loft, Incorporated (sh.) (LWF)	650,000	Dec. 30, '22	25	..	..	74	8	74	8	+ 3	4,100	21 1/2
117	112	116	108%	117	Apr. 23	111 1/2	Mar. 3	Long-Bell Lumber A (sh.) (LQ)	503,921	June 30, '26	1	..	..	44	45	44	45	+ 3	1,500	44
..	..	..	..	23 1/2	19	10	July 15	7,086,200	July 1, '26	1	..	..	121	131	121	128	+ 7 1/2	2,300	123	
94	56	143	77	140 1/2	Jan. 4	88	Mar. 20	Loose-Wiles Biscuit 1st pf.	4,446,200	July 1, '26	14	..	..	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	+ 1 1/2	31,300	38 1/2
100	105	112	104%	117	June 9	112	Jan. 19	Loose-Wiles 2d pf.	2,000,000	May 1, '26	1	..	..	133 1/2	137	133 1/2	137	+ 6	17,200	75 1/2
105	90	148	104	143 1/2	Jan. 6	120 1/2	Mar. 30	Lorillard (P.) Company (225) (LOR)	32,171,272	July 1, '26	75	..	..	39	39	38	39	+ 1 1/2	8,400	34 1/2
40%	33%	39%	30%	42 1/2	Feb. 3	35 1/2	Jan. 2	Lorillard (P.) Company pf.	11,305,700	July 1, '26	1	..	..	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	+ 1 1/2	10,000	113 1/2
..	..	..	..	23 1/2	19	10	July 15	1,131,000	July 1, '26	1	..	..	16	16	16	16	+ 1 1/2	16,900	16 1/2	
..	..	..	..	22 1/2	18	9	July 9	95,000	July 1, '26	1	..	..	85	85	85	85	+ 1 1/2	300	85 1/2	
100	87%	148	106	143	Jan. 4	118	Mar. 30	Louisville Gas & Electric, Class A (sh.) (LOU)	4,000,000	May 1, '26	1	..	..	24	24	24	24	+ 1 1/2	7,400	25
100	87%	148	106	143	Feb. 10	122 1/2	Mar. 31	Louisville & Nashville (LNU)	117,600,000	Feb. 10, '26	45	..	..	137	138	137	138	+ 1 1/2	2,400	132
38%	17	60	31%	58 1/2	Feb. 4	30 1/2	Mar. 30	Ludlum Steel (sh.) (LMS)	133,000	July 1, '26	50	..	..	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	+ 1 1/2	400	38 1/2
..	..	..	..	117	Feb. 19	80	Mar. 25	McCRORY STORES (sh.) (MRY)	376,721	June 1, '26	40	..	..	86	86	86	86	+ 1 1/2	100	108
100	100	100	102%	110	Feb. 18	105	Apr. 1	McCrory Stores pf.	2,000,000	May 1, '26	1	..	..	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+ 1 1/2	100	108
100%	86	130%	79	121	Jan. 11	72	Mar. 20	McCrory Stores, Class B (sh.)	78,008	June 1, '26	40	..	..	82	82	82	82	+ 1 1/2	1,100	25 1/2
18%	14%	22%	16	30	Feb. 15	22 1/2	Mar. 30	McIntyre Porcupine (85) (MTV)	1,090,000	June 1, '26	20	..	..	24	25 1/2	24	25 1/2	+ 6	162,300	123
118%	75%	242	117	159	Jan. 4	103 1/2	Mar. 30	Mack Trucks (sh.) (MQ)	611,514	June 30, '26	14	..	..	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 6 1/2	300	123
107%	95%	113	104	113	June 3	109 1/2	Jan. 4	Mack Trucks 1st pf.	10,921,800	June 30, '26	14	..	..	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	+ 6 1/2	300	123
101%	87	160%	66	107	Mar. 13	104 1/2	Apr. 17	Mack Trucks 2d pf.	5,231,700	June 30, '26	14	..	..	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	100	108
119%	107	181	114	138	Feb. 9	120	May 15	Mackay Companies (MK)	41,580,400	July 1, '26	18	..	..	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	+ 3	200	..
60	64%	77 1/2	66	73 1/2	Feb. 9	68	Mar. 19	Mackay Companies pf.	50,000,000	July 1, '26	1	..	..	72	72	72	72	+ 1	248	72
71 1/2%	50	69 1/2	69 1/2	106	Feb. 10	96 1/2	May 29	Macy (R. H.) & Co. (sh.) (MZ)	350,000	May 1, '26	1	..	..	103	103	101	101	- 2 1/2	1,000	100%
116%	111%	118	114%	118 1/2	Jan. 14	115 1/2	Mar. 1	Macy (R. H.) & Co. pf.	10,000,000	May 1, '26	1	..	..	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+ 1 1/2	10,200	40 1/2
45%	80%	80	34	44	Feb. 10	34	Apr. 19	Magnesia Copper (sh.) (MMX)	408,155	May 1, '26	1	..	..	38 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+ 4 1/2	10,200	40 1/2
41%	18	21 1/2	28	31	Jan. 5	15 1/2	May 12	Mahoning Coal & R. (85) (MAH)	1,500,000	May 1, '26	1	..	..	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1 1/2	500	..
93%	78%	92	79	78 1/2	Mar. 8	72	June 23	Mallinson (H. H.) Company pf.	2,386,900	July 1, '26	1	..	..	72	72	72	72	+ 1 1/2	500	..
60%	45	55	54	54	Feb. 14	57	Apr. 14	Manati Sugar pf.	10,000,000	May 1, '26	1	..	..	60	60	60	60	+ 1 1/2	1,200	..
87	78	82 1/2	79	82	Feb. 1	55	June 4	May Department Stores (\$30) (MA)	2,500,000	July 1, '26	1	..	..	117	118	117	118	+ 1 1/2	4,600	118 1/2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
122%	115	26%	21 1/2	24	July 17	19	Mar. 3	May Department Stores pf.	4,750,000	July 1, '26	1	..	..	125	125	125	125	+ 1 1/2	23,300	23
19	15	24 1/2	18	24	Feb. 9	22 1/2	Jan. 8	Maytag Company (sh.) (MGY)	1,600,000	June 1, '26	50	..	..	21	24	21	24	+ 3	23,300	23
*190%	*100	250	225	225	Feb. 25	6	Feb. 25	Metro-Goldwyn Pictures pf. (\$27) (MGL)	4,897,044	June 15, '26	47 1/2	..	..	234	234	234	234	+ 1 1/2	700	24
25%	14%	22 1/2	9	15 1/2	July 16	6	Feb. 25	Mexican Petroleum (MN)	45,730,000	Apr. 20, '26	20	..	..	250	250	250	250	+ 1 1/2	10,500	54
25%	20%	34 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	Jan. 4	22 1/2	May 15	Mexican Seaboard (												

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**Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued**

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1924.	Yearly Price Ranges.						Stocks (and ticker abbreviations)	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Date Paid.				Re- Period.	Week's Range.					
	1925.	1926.	Range.	High.	Low.	Date.			Mon.	July 12.	July 19.	Sat.		July 19.	Week's Sales.	Week's Chg.	July 21 Close		
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Range.													
111½	107½	115	110½	110½	117	116½													
11½	10½	20	18	22½	22	14½	Mar. 30	623,298	16½	16½	15½	—	—	1,400	15				
10	9	20	18	20½	20	18	Mar. 30	8,815,100	1	2	Q	88½	88	300	—				
62	43	73	64	73	20	72½	Feb. 19	94,565	1	26	Q	55½	55	1,700	58				
40	20½	54	34½	57½	18	50	Mar. 15	549,179	1	26	16-23c	M	30½	30	—				
105	90½	107	98	105	21	101	Jan. 13	6,495,000	1	26	2	103½	104	—	—				
52	63½	140½	87½	129½	6	108	Feb. 20	17,079,600	1	26	\$1.50	122	120½	—	400	104			
100½	96	112	101	106½	18	102½	Jan. 13	6,500,000	1	26	\$1.50	123	120½	—	1,250	120			
11½	6½	15½	8	14½	Jan. 19	8½	Mar. 10	6,500,000	1	26	Q	105½	105	—	—				
74½	14	97½	50½	52	Apr. 5	44	Mar. 19	6,500,000	1	26	1½	104½	103½	—	300	103			
—	—	100½	98	101½	Jan. 16	97½	Apr. 1	6,500,000	1	26	Q	101½	101½	—	100	100			
47½	39½	68½	42½	74½	July 17	53½	Mar. 29	6,500,000	1	26	7½	68½	68½	—	6½	73			
111½	107½	115	110½	116½	June 14	112	Mar. 30	6,500,000	1	26	Q	116	116	—	100	—			
Owens Bottles (22½) (OB)								8,113,400	1	26	Q	116	116	—	100	—			
PACIFIC COAST (PX)								7,000,000	Nov.	1	20	1	22	22	—	100	—		
Pacific Coast 1st pf.								1,525,000	May	1	26	1½	Q	—	—	—			
Pacific Coast 2d pf.								4,000,000	May	1	26	\$1	Q	128	128	130	—		
Pacific Gas & Electric (PCG)								32,540,100	July	1	26	75c	Q	130	—	8,400	—		
Pacific Mills (PFS)								40,000,000	July	1	26	75c	Q	130	—	—			
Pacific Oil stubs (sh.) (PY)								500,000	Jan.	20	26	1½	SA	18½	18½	19	—		
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph pf.								500,000	Jan.	20	26	1½	Q	120	—	—			
Packard Motor Car Company (\$10) (PAK)								82,000,000	Apr.	15	26	1½	Q	101½	—	44,300	41		
Palco-Detroit Motor Car (sh.) (PDD)								26,147,220	Apr.	30	26	50c	Q	44	44½	45	—		
Pan-American Pet. & Tran. (\$40) (PPD)								675,500	July	1	26	45c	Q	15½	15½	15½	6,100		
Pan-American, Class B (\$50) (PPB)								48,307,400	Apr.	20	26	\$1.50	Q	72	72	63½	102,900		
Pan-American West Pet. Co., CLB (sh.) (PPWB)								400,000	Apr.	30	26	50c	Q	30½	30½	30	7,000		
Panhandle Prod. & Refining (sh.) (PDP)								198,770	July	1	26	—	—	20½	20½	20	—		
Panhandle Prod. & Refining pf.								2,935,200	July	2	23	—	—	75½	75½	—	—		
Park & Tilford (sh.) (PFT)								2,082,500	June	1	26	15c	Q	63½	63½	63½	1,300		
Park Utah Consolidated Mines (\$1) (PUU)								188,414	May	1	26	75c	Q	58	58	58	5,800		
Pathé Exchange, Inc., Class A (sh.) (PTHA)								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Penick & Ford (sh.) (FFK)								433,773	—	—	20½	20½	20½	—	—	500	21		
Penick & Ford pf.								3,340,000	June	30	26	1½	Q	99	99	—	—	—	
Penney (J. C.) pf. (JCP Pr.)								2,074,400	June	30	26	1½	Q	—	—	—	—	—	
Pennsylvania Coal & Coke (\$50) (PVC)								8,630,300	Nov.	10	25	\$1	Q	7½	7½	7½	52,100	54	
Pennsylvania Railroad (\$50) (PA)								499,296,400	May	25	26	75c	Q	54½	54½	54½	13,600	1	
Penn. Seaboard Steel (sh.) (PBS)								2,394,738	—	—	Q	121½	121½	122	—	500	—		
Pere Marquette (sh.) (PE)								42,450,300	Apr.	17	26	2	Q	23½	23½	23½	—	—	
Pere Marquette (PQ)								10,000,000	May	1	26	12½	Q	98½	98½	98½	—	—	
Pere Marquette prior pf.								44,103,600	May	1	26	1½	Q	94½	94½	94½	6,600	97	
Pere Marquette pf.								10,663,800	May	1	26	1½	Q	88	88	88	100	—	
Philadelphia Company (\$50) (PH)								11,889,000	May	1	26	1½	Q	72½	72½	72½	3,000	85	
Philadelphia Company 0% pf. (\$50)								46,443,000	Apr.	30	26	\$1	Q	12½	12½	12½	300	—	
Philadelphia Company 5% pf. (\$50)								14,591,000	May	1	26	\$1.50	SA	51	50½	50½	500	—	
Philadelphia Company 5% pf. (\$50)								1,442,450	May	1	26	\$1.25	SA	36	36	36	—	—	
Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron (PRC)								1,300,000	—	—	—	—	39½	39½	39½	—	5,400	38	
Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron (sh.) cts.								1,400,000	—	—	—	—	37½	37½	37½	—	200	—	
Philip Morris & Co. (\$10) (PPS)								2,760,000	July	2	24	50c	Q	23½	23½	23½	6,900	—	
Philip Morris & Co. (\$10) (PPS)								85,000	June	1	26	\$1	Q	50	50	50	—	—	
Phillips-Jones (sh.) (PJJ)								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Phillips-Jones pf.								2,050,000	May	1	26	1½	Q	82	82	82	2	100	
Phillips Petroleum (sh.) (P)								2,406,695	July	1	26	75c	Q	48½	48½	48½	88,300	45	
Phoenix Hosiery (\$5) (PXY)								875,000	—	—	42½	42½	42½	41½	—	2,000	—	—	
Phoenix Hosiery pf.								4,000,000	June	1	26	1½	Q	98	98	98	—	—	
Pierce-Arrow Motor pf.								328,750	May	19	21	\$1.25	Q	30½	29½	29½	2,800	—	
Pierce Arrow Motor pf.								10,000,000	Apr.	17	26	2	Q	121½	121½	121½	7,400	—	
Pierce Oil pf. (\$25) (POL)								29,622,925	Feb.	1	22	—	—	15½	15½	15½	200	—	
Pittsburgh Coal Co. (sh.) (PCC)								31,036,700	Oct.	25	24	—	—	3½	3½	3½	3,900	3	
Pittsburgh Coal of Pennsylvania pf.								35,000,000	Jan.	25	26	1½	Q	73	73	73	190	—	
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago (FW)								86,812,600	July	1	26	1½	Q	112½	112½	112½	—	—	
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago pf.								19,714,300	July	6	26	1½	Q	149	149	149	44	—	
Pittsburgh Steel pf. (PG Pr.)								10,500,000	June	1	26	1½	Q	98	98	98	—	—	
Pittsburgh Term. Coal (PPT)								12,000,000	June	1	26	1½	Q	34½	34½	34½	43	—	
Pittsburgh Utilities Corp. pf. (\$10) (PTU)								1,400,000	June	1	26	1½	Q	85	85	85	85	—	
Pittsburgh Utilities Corp. pf. cts. new.								1,605,200	May	1	26	1½	Q	120½	120½	120½	400	—	
Pittsburgh Utilities Corp. pf. new.								5,151,390	July	1	26	2	Q	110½	110½	110½	100	—	
Pittsburgh & West Virginia (PWV)								743,330	May	1	26	1½	SA	100c	100c	100c	20½	—	
Pittsburgh & West Virginia (PWV)								30,500,000	Apr.	30	26	1½	Q	110	107½	107½	100	107	
Pocono-American Tobacco Co. (PBT)								6,315,100	May	1	26	1½	Q	106	103	103	—	—	
Postum Cereal (sh.) (PS)								1,465,000	May	1	26	\$1.10	Q	105	106	106	49,000	101	
Pressed Steel Car pf.								12,100,800	June	1	26	1½	Q	98	98	98	—	—	
Pressed Steel Car pf.								14,341,200	June	19	26	1½	Q	84	84	84	400	—	
Producers & Refiners (\$50) (PFP)								11,467,850	Sept.	15	23	50c	Q	12½	12½	12½	1,100	11	
Producers & Refiners pf. (\$50)								2,845,350	May	4	25	\$7½	Q	33	32½	32½	33	800	33
Public Service Electric & Gas (sh.) (PSEG)								15,000,000	June	30	26	1½	Q	102½	102½	102½	300	—	
Public Service Corporation, N. J. 7½ pf. (PUB)								28,520,000	June	30	26	1½	Q	100½	100½	100½	22,500	80	
Public Service Corporation, N. J. 6½ pf. (PUB)								3,820,000	June	30	26	1½	Q	100½	100½	100½	400	—	
Pullman Company								6,000,000	May	1	26	1½	Q	178	180½	176½	—	—	
Punta Alegre Sugar (\$50) (PQS)								19,572,750	May	15	25	\$1.25	Q	34½	34½	34½	7,000	34	
Pure Oil Company (\$25) (PUY)								75,950,250	June	1	26	1½	Q	27½	27	27½	14,200	29	
Pure Oil Company pf. (PUP)								10,000,000	June	30	26	35c	Q	28	28½	28½	5,600	27	
Pure Oil Company pf. cts. new.								23,894,100	July	1	26	1½	Q	117	117	117			

## Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

1924.	Yearly Price Ranges.					STOCKS (and ticker abbreviations)	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Date Paid.	Dividend Per Cent.	Mon. July 12. First.	Week's Range.			Sat. July 19. Low.	Week's Chge.	Week's Sales.	Wed. July 21. Close.		
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	1925. Date.						High.	Low.	High.	Low.					
354	13%	16	55%	10%	Feb. 10	4%	May 21	Standard Plate Glass (sh.) (SGL).....	200,000	Oct. 1, '24	75c	..	51%	52%	51%	..	51%	100	61%
69	80	70	55%	45%	Feb. 9	4%	Feb. 9	Standard Plate Glass pf. ....	5,393,600	July 1, '25	13%	..	45%	45%	45%	..	45%	1,000	61%
654	55%	82	62%	55%	July 10	45	Mar. 27	Sterling Products (sh.) (SUY).....	625,000	May 1, '26	81.25	Q	89%	87%	88%	..	88%	4,100	87%
100%	48%	96%	55%	92%	Jan. 2	68%	May 17	Stewart-Warner Speedometer (sh.) (STX).....	600,000	May 15, '26	81.50	Q	74%	73%	75%	..	24,100	71%	
84%	54%	80%	61	77%	Jan. 4	59%	May 19	Stromberg Carburetor (sh.) (STB).....	80,000	July 1, '26	81.50	Q	61%	63%	62%	..	1,900	71%	
46%	30%	68%	41%	61%	Feb. 23	47	May 18	Studebaker Company (sh.) (STU).....	1,875,000	June 1, '26	81.25	Q	53%	53%	53%	..	73,200	54%	
115	110	125	122%	122%	June 23	114%	Feb. 23	Studebaker Company pf. ....	7,830,000	June 1, '26	13%	Q	53%	53%	53%	..	53%	171%	
12%	6	12	3	3%	Feb. 1	1%	Apr. 13	Submarine Boat (sh.) (SUB).....	766,920	..	..	..	1%	1%	1%	..	..	1,000	13%
..	2%	6%	2%	4%	Jan. 7	7%	May 15	Sun Oil (sh.) (SUN).....	1,238,000	June 1, '26	25c	Q	33%	32%	33%	..	600	33%	
35	23	41%	20	27	Apr. 29	19%	Apr. 12	Superior Steel (SUS).....	10,000,000	June 1, '26	50c	..	23%	23%	23%	..	10,000	13%	
12%	12	15%	3%	13%	July 17	9%	Apr. 13	Sweets Company of America (\$50) (SWA).....	5,000,000	Feb. 2, '25	75c	..	12%	13%	13%	..	5,000	13%	
..	25%	20%	10%	14%	Jan. 4	7%	May 14	Symington certificates (sh.) (SYZ).....	300,000	..	..	..	8%	8%	8%	..	300	..	
..	25%	19%	20%	20%	Feb. 4	16	June 28	Symington, Class A (sh.) (SYZ).....	200,000	July 1, '26	50c	Q	16%	16%	16%	..	200	171%	
14%	64	164%	11	14%	Jan. 19	11	Apr. 25	TELAUTOGRAF CORP. temp. cts. (TZ).....	192,000	May 1, '26	30c	SA	111%	111%	111%	..	111%	100	
9%	6%	18%	10	12%	Feb. 5	10	May 31	Tennessee Copper & Chemical (sh.) (TCC).....	794,400	June 15, '26	25c	SA	12%	12%	12%	..	6,900	121%	
45%	37%	55%	42%	55%	June 22	45	Mar. 30	Tenn. Conn. (25) (TX).....	164,000	June 30, '26	25c	SA	50%	50%	50%	..	40,800	52%	
11%	57%	121%	97%	105%	July 14	119%	Jan. 12	Texas Gas Pipeline (\$10) (TGP).....	6,250,000	June 15, '26	\$2.50	Q	152%	156	151%	..	23,800	158%	
48%	8	59%	43%	61%	Jan. 13	42%	Mar. 30	Texas & Pacific (sh.) (TCP).....	38,755,100	..	..	..	54%	55%	54%	..	12,400	54%	
15%	20%	65%	25%	102%	July 1	105%	Mar. 2	Texas & Pacific Land Trust (TLT).....	5,280,340	June 30, '26	23c	..	14%	14%	13%	..	4,100	..	
*325	*200	*657	*255	*105%	May 27	*510	Mar. 19	The Fair (TF) (sh.).....	1,849,600	..	..	..	900	911	876	910	..	70	
..	..	39%	32%	105%	June 9	105	June 9	The Fair pf. ....	4,000,000	May 1, '26	20c	M	29	29	29	..	100	..	
18%	88	158%	72%	84%	Apr. 23	13%	Jan. 8	Thire Avenue (TAV).....	16,580,000	Jan. 1, '26	1%	Q	30%	30%	30%	..	500	37%	
..	..	30%	29%	30%	June 16	42%	May 7	Thompson (J. R.) (\$25) (THM).....	6,000,000	June 1, '26	30c	M	45%	45%	45%	..	800	..	
..	..	101%	101%	101%	Jan. 25	90%	Mar. 31	Tide Water Oil (sh.) (TAV).....	2,138,500	June 30, '26	25c	SA	32%	31%	31%	..	600	31%	
41	31%	76%	58%	60%	Feb. 10	44%	Mar. 3	Tide Water Oil pf. (sh.) (TAV).....	2,138,100	May 15, '26	1%	Q	92%	92%	92%	..	900	91%	
73%	53	103%	70%	110%	Feb. 23	95%	Apr. 12	Timken Roller Bearing (sh.) (TKR).....	1,200,882	..	..	..	54%	55%	54%	..	12,500	54%	
93%	83%	17%	93%	113%	July 2	103%	Mar. 3	Tobacco Products (TB).....	65,929,800	Apr. 15, '26	1%	Q	103%	104%	103%	..	6,000	103%	
61%	34%	75%	32%	75%	July 9	3	Mar. 4	Tobacco Products, Ciaas A. (sh.) (TCP).....	44,806,300	May 15, '26	1%	Q	112%	112%	112%	..	1,000	..	
35%	25%	55%	24%	55%	Jan. 28	19	June 5	Transcontinental Oil (sh.) (TCN).....	3,742,025	..	..	..	58%	54%	54%	..	136,700	54%	
66	39%	78%	58%	78%	Jan. 4	68	May 4	Twin City Rapid Transit (TW).....	100,000	Apr. 15, '26	50c	Q	198%	198%	198%	..	100	..	
93%	90	101%	94%	102%	Feb. 20	101	Jan. 5	Twin City Rapid Transit pf. ....	22,000,000	June 30, '26	1%	Q	101%	101%	101%	..	100	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000,000	June 30, '26	2	SA	101%	101%	101%	..	100	..	
43	36%	65%	33%	63%	Jan. 17	51%	Mar. 30	UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER (\$25) (UN).....	10,000,000	July 1, '26	\$1	Q	54%	54%	54%	..	900	54%	
118%	115	211%	115	212%	Jan. 29	121	Mar. 16	UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER pf. ....	3,600,000	July 1, '26	1%	Q	121%	121%	121%	..	1,200	..	
64%	39%	80	30	71%	Jan. 29	35	May 21	Union Bag & Paper (BP).....	14,897,000	July 15, '26	1%	Q	48%	48%	48%	..	7,300	47%	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,000	June 15, '26	1%	Q	84%	84%	84%	..	18,000	84%	
39	35	43%	35	58%	July 13	37%	Jan. 20	Union Carbide & Carbon (sh.) (UNC).....	2,827,470	July 1, '26	\$1.25	Q	57%	58%	57%	..	5,900	53%	
151%	126%	135%	133%	135%	July 6	141%	Mar. 31	Union Oil of California (\$25) (UCL).....	40,555,500	May 10, '26	50c	Q	151%	152%	152%	..	18,900	152%	
76%	71%	77%	75%	75%	Feb. 29	84%	Mar. 31	Union Tank Car (UTX).....	222,261,600	July 1, '26	2%	Q	153%	152%	152%	..	22,000	152%	
132%	94%	138%	96%	138%	June 17	94%	Mar. 29	Union Tank Car pf. ....	99,000,000	July 1, '26	2%	Q	59%	59%	59%	..	400	..	
110%	104%	117%	113%	118%	May 22	25%	June 21	United Alloy Steel (sh.) (ALY).....	12,000,000	July 1, '26	1%	Q	92%	92%	92%	..	920	..	
27	20%	36%	24%	34%	July 5	25%	Jan. 21	United Cigar Stores (\$25) (UC).....	906,000	April 10, '26	50c	Q	33%	33%	33%	..	34,200	34%	
64%	42%	115%	60%	100%	June 30	83%	Feb. 4	United Cigar Stores pf. ....	45,547,300	June 30, '26	5%	Q	97%	96%	96%	..	1,700	96%	
119	113	133%	116%	135%	June 30	114%	Mar. 30	United Drug (DDG).....	4,527,000	June 15, '26	1%	Q	125%	125%	125%	..	120	..	
121%	71%	162%	107%	167%	Feb. 4	134%	Mar. 30	United Drug 1st pf. (\$50) (DDG).....	38,835,700	June 1, '26	82	Q	159%	159%	158%	..	400	155%	
53	40%	56%	50%	58%	July 9	55%	Mar. 5	United Dyewood (UDY).....	32,555,900	May 1, '26	87%	Q	59%	58%	58%	..	3,500	41%	
43	24%	20	9	20%	June 22	35%	Mar. 22	United Elbow Pipe (sh.) (UEP).....	4,500,000	July 1, '26	1%	Q	50%	50%	50%	..	500	..	
86	85	67	60	70%	July 8	68	Apr. 15	United Elbow Pipe pf. ....	2,500,000	..	..	..	114%	114%	114%	..	1,900	113%	
41	7%	33%	18%	27%	April 7	19%	Mar. 3	United Railways Investment Co. (UW).....	20,400,000	Jan. 10, '27	1%	Q	124%	124%	124%	..	1,200	..	
64%	64%	83%	48%	80%	Apr. 6	65	Mar. 2	United Railways Investment Co. pf. ....	15,000,000	..	..	..	85%	85%	85%	..	100	..	
25%	16%	18%	8%	37%	Apr. 14	22	Mar. 3	United Paperboard (PB).....	12,000,000	April 15, '26	50c	Q	23	23	23	..	100	23%	

## Index of Current Security Offerings

### BONDS

**Mount Vernon, N. Y.**, \$574,000 coup school 4½%, J & J, due July 1, 1927-1946, yield 3.625% to 4%, offered June 23. Roosevelt & Son and George B. Gibbons & Co., Inc., N. Y.  
**Multnomah Co., Ore.**, \$750,000 4½% and 4½%, F & A, due Aug. 1, 1932-1956, 4½% to yield 4.30% and the 4½% at 100, yield 4.25%, offered July 21. First National Bank; Anglo-London-Paris Co.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, N. Y., and A. D. Wakeman & Co., Portland.  
**Nebraska Electric Power Co.**, \$150,000 1-yr g 5½% notes, M & N 15, due May 15, 1927, offered July 2. Prieater, Quall & Cundy, Inc., Davenport.  
**New England Creamery Products Co.**, \$225,000 1st closed s f conv 7s, J & D, due June 1, 1936, price par, yield 7%, offered June 30. Plimpton & Plimpton, Boston.  
**New Orleans Stock Yards, Inc.**, \$140,000 1st g 6s, J & D, due June 1, 1928-1935, price 100, yield 6%, offered July 10. Interstate Trust & Banking Co., New Orleans.  
**New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Ry.**, Co. \$4,600,000 (additional) 1st g 5s, Series "C," F & A, due Aug. 1, 1956, price 100%, yield 5%, offered July 19. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., N. Y.  
**Niagara Falls, N. Y.**, \$211,000 coup g 4.10%, J & J, due July 1, 1936-1945, yield 4%, offered June 23. Roosevelt & Son and Geo. B. Gibbons & Co., Inc., N. Y.  
**940 Winona Hdg.**, Chicago, \$330,000 1st g 6½%, J & D, due June 1, 1928-1936, price 100, yield 6.50% offered June 19. Garrard & Co., Chicago.  
**North American Car Equipment Trust**, \$700,000 5% eq tr g cts, Series of 1926, F. & A, due Aug. 1, 1928-1937, offered July 20. Freeman & Co., N. Y.

**North Carolina Public Service Co.**, \$3,125,000 1st & ref g 5s, Series due 1956, J & J, due July 1, 1956, price 94%, yield 5.37%, offered July 22. A. C. Allyn & Co.; Pynchon & Co. and A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., N. Y. See advertisement.

**Northern Pennsylvania Power Co.**, \$1,950,000 1st & ref g 5s, Series "A," J & D, due June 1, 1956, price 97, yield 5.20%, offered July 8. Parsley & Co.; R. N. Snyder & Co.; Lewis & Co., Philadelphia.

**Northwestern Refrigerator Line Co.**, \$1,200,000 5½% eq tr g cts, Series "C," F & A, due Aug. 1, 1928, to Feb. 1, 1938, yield 5% to 5.50%, offered July 15. Freeman & Co., N. Y.  
**Oakland, Cal.**, \$601,000 school dist 5s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1945-1962, and \$371,000 high school dist 5s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1938-1943, yield 4.25% offered June 30. Bank of Italy, San Francisco.

**Oakland, Cal.**, \$2,000,000 4½%, due 1927-1966, yield 4% to 4.20%, offered July 13. R. H. Moulton & Co., Los Angeles.

**100 University Parkway Apt., Baltimore**, \$680,000 1st yr s f g 6s, J & D, due June 1, 1946, price 100, yield 6%, offered July 8. Gillett & Co., Baltimore.

**Palais Drexel Apts., Chicago**, \$425,000 1st r e g 6½%, M & N 25, due May 25, 1928-1934, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered July 14. Ritchie Bond & Mortgage Co., Chicago.

**Pennsylvania Car Co.**, \$280,000 5% tank car eq tr cts, Series "A," F. M. A. N. due Aug. 1, 1928, to Nov. 1, 1932, yield 5% to 5.50%, offered June 14. Crawford Co. Trust Co., Meadville, Pa.; First National Bank of Sharon, Pa.; Lawrence Savings & Trust Co., New Castle, Pa.; and Colonial Trust Co., Farrell, Pa.

**People's Light & Power Co.**, \$1,650,000 conv g 5½% notes, with stock purchase warrants, J & D, due Dec. 15, 1926, to June 15, 1928, price 100 to 90.11, yield 5.50% to 6%, offered July 13. G. L. Ohstrom & Co., Inc., N. Y.

**People's Monthly Co., Des Moines**, \$125,000 1st (closed) ser g 6s, M & N, due May 1, 1927-1936, yield 5½% to 6%, offered June 18. Central States Bank of Des Moines.

**Pinell Co., Fla.**, \$200,000 St. Petersburg Central School Dist 6s, J & D, due Dec. 1, 1938-1947, yield 5½%, offered July 19. Brandon, Gordon & Waddell, N. Y.

**Portland, Ore.**, \$162,000 g 4½%, J & J, due July 1, 1946, yield 4.30%, offered July 9. A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., N. Y.

**President Apartment Hotel, Seattle**, \$140,000 1st r e 7s, J & J, due July 1, 1929, price par, yield 7%, offered June 30. John Davis & Co., Seattle.

**Royal Oaks Township, Mich.**, \$100,000 Oakland Co. School Dist. No. 7 5s, due 1956, yield 4.35%, offered July 6. E. E. McCrone & Co., Detroit.

**Rye, N. Y. Village of**, \$216,000 sewer 4½%, J & J 15, due July 15, 1931-1966, yield 4.05%, offered July 13. Winsor, Trowbridge & Co., N. Y.

**Saenger Realty Corp., Inc., New Orleans**, \$900,000 1st ser gtd g 6½%, J & J, due July 1, 1928-1941, price 101 and 100, yield 6% to 6.50%, offered July 6. Merrill, Lynch & Co., N. Y., and Hibernal Securities Co., Inc., N. Y.

**St. Louis Joint Stock Land Bank**, \$1,000,000 4½%, J & J, due July 1, 1956 (optional 1936), price 101.50, yield 4.31% to 1936 and 4% thereafter, offered July 13. Wm. R. Compton Co. and Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., N. Y.

**Santa Monica, Cal.**, \$286,000 5s, J & J 10, due July 10, 1927-1939, yield 4½% to 4.40%; \$330,000 4½%, J & J 10, due July 10, 1940-1954, yield 4.35%, and \$244,000 4½%, J & J 10, due July 10, 1945-1955, yield 4.30%, offered July 7. Citizens National Co. and California Securities Co., Los Angeles.

**Sarasota Co., Fla.**, \$200,000 School Dist. No. 1 5½%, due July 1, 1930-1956, yield 5.25%, offered July 3. Prudden & Co., N. Y.

**Seaboard Air Line Railway Co.**, \$8,000,000 (additional) 1st & cons g 6s, Series "A," M & S, due Sept. 1, 1945, price 95%, yield 6.40%, offered July 20. Dillon, Read & Co.; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; Kissel, Kinnicut & Co., N. Y.

**Sheridan-Montrose Hdg.**, Chicago, \$110,000 1st r e g 6½%, J & D 15, due June 15, 1927-1936, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered July 15. Lackner, Butz & Co., Chicago.

**Siloam Springs, Mich.**, \$98,900 Paving Dist. No. 4 5s, M & N, due Nov. 1, 1926-1945, price 100, yield 5%, offered July 17. Brown-Crummer Co., Wichita.

**Singer Apts., Detroit**, \$90,000 1st gtd g 6s, F & A 15, due Feb. 15, 1928-1936, price 100, yield 6%, offered July 13. Guaranty Trust Co. of Detroit.

**Smallwood Stone Co., Cleveland**, \$300,000 1st (closed) ser g 6s, J & J, due July 1, 1927-1936, yield 6% to 6.50%, offered July 12. Maynard H. Murch & Co., Cleveland.

**Somerset Co., Pa.**, \$500,000 road g 4½%, F & A, due Aug. 1, 1936, 1941, 1936, 1951, 1956, yield 4%, offered July 14. M. M. Freeman & Co., Philadelphia.

**South Orange Storage Warehouse, N. J.**, \$10,000 1st r e g 6½%, J & D, due June 1, 1928-1936, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered July 2. Lackner, Butz & Co., Chicago.

**Southern Cities Utilities Co.**, \$1,500,000 6% conv g deb., Series "A," A & O, due April 1, 1936, price 98, yield 6.25%, offered July 19. Ames, Emerich & Co., N. Y.

**Southern Holding Co., Gulfport, Miss.**, \$150,000 1st ser g 6s, J & J, due July 1, 1928-1941, price 100, yield 6%, offered July 1. Whitney-Central Banks, New Orleans.

**Southwestern Corner Broadway & 11th St., N. Y. C.**, \$2,000,000 1st 5½% cts, A & O, due Oct. 1, 1927-1936, price 100, yield 5.50%, offered July 10. New York Title & Mortgage Co., N. Y.

**Spaniard Bldg., Chicago**, \$350,000 1st g 6½%, J & D, due June 1, 1929-1938, yield 6% to 6.30%, offered July 12. S. W. Straus & Co., Inc., Chicago.

**Suburban Properties, Chicago**, \$110,000 1st r e g 6½%, J & J, due July 1, 1926-1936, offered July 2. Lackner, Butz & Co., Chicago.

### BONDS

**Sun Realty Co., Los Angeles**, \$1,000,000 1st leasehold s f g 6½%, M & N, due Nov. 1, 1945, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered June 24. Union Bank & Trust Co. of Los Angeles; E. H. Rollins & Sons; Hunter, Dulin & Co.; Alvin H. Frank & Co. and Cass, Howard & Sanford, Los Angeles.

**Terminal Building, Brooklyn**, \$725,000 1st leasehold g 7s, J & D 10, due June 10, 1927-1938, yield 5.40% to 7%, offered July 9. G. L. Miller & Co., Inc., N. Y.

**Tierney (P. J.) Sons, Inc.**, \$500,000 10-yr s f g 7% notes, due April 30, 1936, price 100, yield 7%, offered June 30. Tierney (P. J.) Sons, Inc., New Rochelle.

**Toho Electric Power Co., Ltd.**, \$10,000,000 3-yr g 6% notes, J & J 15, due July 15, 1929, price 98%, yield 6.55%, offered July 14. Guaranty Co. of N. Y.; Lee, Higginson & Co. and Harris, Forbes & Co., N. Y.

**Tudor Hall Apt. Bldg., Englewood, N. J.**, \$350,000 1st ser g bonds, M & N, due May 1, 1928-1941, yield 6% to 7%, offered July 6. Commonwealth Bond Corp., N. Y.

**Union Joint Stock Land Bank of Detroit**, \$1,000,000 farm loan 4½%, J & J, due July 1, 1956 (opt 1936), price 101%, yield 4.28% to 1936, then 4½%, offered July 20. C. F. Childs & Co., N. Y.

**U. S. Bond & Mortgage Corp.**, \$100,000 ser coll tr g 7s, Series "E," issue of June 15, 1926, M. S. D. 15, due Sept. 15, 1926, to June 15, 1931, yield 5½% to 7%, offered June 15. Stein Bros. & Boyce, Baltimore.

**University of Oregon, Associated Students of**, \$150,000 sec s f ser g 6s, J & D, due June 1, 1927-1931, yield 5½% to 6%, offered June 24. Lumbermens Trust Co.; Ferris & Hardgrove and Ralph Schneidloch & Co., Portland.

**Virginia Bond & Mortgage Corp.**, \$100,000 ser coll tr g 7s, Series "J," issue of July 1, 1926, J. A. J. O. due Oct. 1, 1926, to July 1, 1930, yield 5.50% to 7%, offered July 1. Wheat, Galieher & Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.

**Virginia-Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank of Norfolk, Va.**, \$500,000 farm loan 5s, M & N, due May 1, 1936, price 103%, yield 4.60% to 5%, offered July 12. C. F. Childs & Co., N. Y.

**Volusia Co., Fla.**, \$157,000 1st D 10 and Special Tax School Dist. No. 2 school 5½%, A & O, due April 1, 1928-1942, yield 5.20%, offered July 17. Brown-Crummer Co., Wichita.

**Wabash Ry.**, Co. \$15,500,000 ref & gen g 6s, Series "B," F & A, due Aug. 1, 1976, price 95½%.

**Walker (A. B.) Candy Corp., Detroit**, \$320,000 1st ser g 6s, J & D, due June 1, 1928, to Dec. 1, 1936, yield 6% to 6½%, offered June 29. Benj. Danskard & Co. and Union Trust Co., Detroit.

**Wanner (Sidney) & Sons, Inc.**, \$400,000 1st g 6s, J & D, due Dec. 1, 1927-1938, yield 5½% to 6%, offered July 9. Bacon, Whipple & Co., Inc., Chicago.

**Washington Manor Apts., Seattle**, \$215,000 1st s f g 6½%, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1929, to July 1, 1936, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered June 28. Seattle Title and Trust Co., Seattle.

**Waterbury, Conn.**, \$665,000 4½%, J & J 15, due July 15, 1927-1944, yield 4% to 4.10%, offered July 10. F. B. Keech & Pulley & Co., N. Y.

**Waynesburg, Borough of, Pa.**, \$200,000 school dist 4½%, J & J, due July 1, 1927-1951, yield 4.125%, offered July 1. National City Co. of N. Y.

**West Penn Power Co.**, \$18,500,000 1st g 5s, Series "G," J & D, due June 1, 1956, price 100%, offered July 21. W. C. Langley & Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; W. A. Harriman & Co., Inc., and Dominick & Dominic, N. Y., and Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh.

**Willow River Power Co.**, \$75,000 g 5½% notes, J & D, due June 1, 1931, price 100, yield 5½% offered June 28. Minnesota Loan and Trust Co., Minneapolis.

**Wisconsin Valley Electric Co.**, \$300,000 1st is (additional), M & N, due May 1, 1942, price 100, yield 5%, offered July 14. First Wisconsin Co., Milwaukee.

**Wyandotte, Mich.**, \$380,000 water extension 4½%, J & D, due June 15, 1927-1956, yield 4% to 4.15%, offered July 1. Whittlesey, McLean & Co., Benj. Danskard & Co. and Union Trust Co., Detroit.

**Yakima, Wash.**, \$1,050,000 water revenue munic. 5s, J & D, due June 1, 1932-1951, price 101, yield 4.80% to 4.93%, offered June 30. John E. Price & Co. and Ferris, Hardgrove & Co., Seattle.

### BONDS

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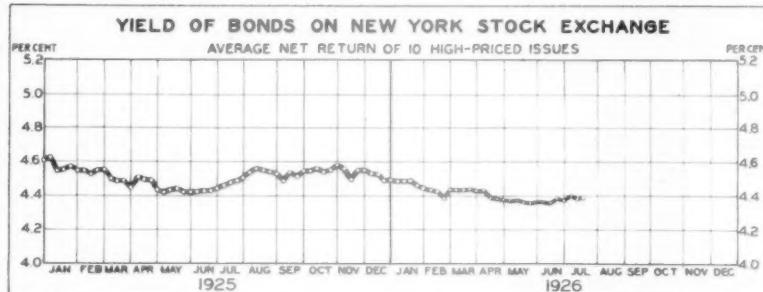
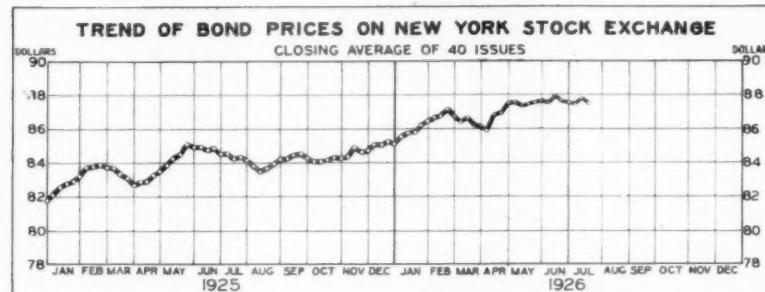
**Washington Manor Apts., Seattle**, \$215,000 1st s f g 6½%, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1929, to July 1, 1936, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered June 28. Seattle Title and Trust Co., Seattle.

**Waterbury, Conn.**, \$665,000 4½%, J & J 15, due July 15,

### Week Ended

## Bond Sales Prices and Yields

Saturday, July 17



BONDS (PAR VALUE)		Same Week	1924.
	Week Ended		
	July 17, 1926.	1925.	
Monday	\$9,072,900	\$10,302,300	\$11,737,15
Tuesday	10,413,500	12,672,500	15,388,00
Wednesday	10,542,100	9,354,700	17,253,45
Thursday	10,536,800	10,380,850	15,628,20
Friday	10,829,600	11,032,300	14,637,25
Saturday	5,100,500	4,120,300	6,630,70
 Total week.	 \$56,495,400	 \$57,862,950	 \$81,274,75
Year to date.	1,747,817,850	2,052,592,285	2,025,970,75
 Monday, July 19.	 9,120,550	 10,143,500	 13,689,45
Tuesday, July 20.	10,238,500	10,002,200	19,264,15
Wednesday, July 21.	10,024,000	12,582,150	18,870,65

NET YIELD AND NEW ISSUES				Year to Date.	Same Peri- od Last Year.
	Last Week.	Same Week Last Year.			
Average net yield of ten high- priced bonds.....	4.390%	4.490%		4.403%	4.484
New security issues.....	\$65,002,000	\$44,466,500		\$2,684,632,000	\$2,377,786,44

AVERAGE 40 BONDS					
	Net Close.	Ch'ge.		Net Close.	Ch'ge.
July 12.....	87.76	-.02	July 16.....	87.43	+
July 13.....	87.74	-.02	July 17.....	87.49	+
July 14.....	87.86	-.08	July 19.....	87.44	—
July 15.....	87.55	-.11	July 20.....	87.45	+
			July 21.....	87.35	—

## **BOND DEALINGS IN DETAIL**

Bond dealings in detail compare as follows with the same week last year:

	Week Ended July 17, 1926	1925.	Same Week Changes.
Corporations	\$38,751,000	\$39,228,000	-\$477,000
United States Government	4,728,000	7,415,350	-2,687,350
Foreign	13,001,400	11,184,600	+ 1,816,800
City	15,000	35,000	-20,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$56,495,400</b>	<b>\$57,862,950</b>	<b>-\$1,367,550</b>

	High.	Low.		High.	Low.		
*1926.....	87.95	June	85.52	Jan.	1919.....	79.05	June
1925.....	85.44	Dec.	81.99	Jan.	1918.....	82.36	Nov.
1924.....	82.46	Dec.	76.95	Jan.	1917.....	88.48	Jan.
1923.....	79.43	Jan.	75.58	Oct.	1916.....	88.18	Nov.
1922.....	82.54	Aug.	75.01	Jan.	1915.....	87.62	Nov.
1921.....	76.31	Nov.	67.56	June	1914.....	89.42	Feb.
1920.....	73.14	Oct.	65.57	May	1913.....	92.31	Jan.

## Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, July 17.

(Total Sales \$56,495,400 Par Value.)

With Closing Prices, Wednesday, July 21

#### FOREIGN CIRCUMSTANCES



## Transactions on the New York Curb

For Week Ended Saturday, July 17. With Closing Prices, Wednesday, July 21

WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1926.

### TRADING BY DAYS.

Ind. & Pub.	Stand.	Misc.		Foreign Bonds.
Util.	Oils.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday . . . . .	41,260	41,160	59,100	\$1,129,000
Tuesday . . . . .	88,685	36,470	62,280	1,549,000
Wednesday . . . . .	59,945	31,250	81,300	72,510
Thursday . . . . .	107,960	21,515	59,900	41,800
Friday . . . . .	136,670	16,570	55,300	27,110
Saturday . . . . .	59,815	9,730	38,900	12,500
Total . . . . .	533,325	156,995	356,780	275,430
			\$6,907,000	\$3,754,000

## INDUSTRIALS

INDUSTRIALS.												
Range, 1926.		High. Low.				High. Low. Close.				Net	Wed.'s	
High. Low.										Ch'ge.	Sales.	Close.
10	6	ALLIED PACK	old pf.	10	10	10	..	..	..	6	..	
45	44	Alpha Port Cem.	w-w l.	45	44	45	..	..	..	700	..	

**Range, 1926.**  
**High Low**

### High-Low-Gloss Chart

High.	Low.		High.	Low.	Close.	Ch.
27%	17%	Copeland Prod	22%	21%	21%	—
35%	28%	Courtaulds (85c)	29%	28%	29%	+
23%	15%	Curtiss Aero	18	17%	17%	—
45	43%	Do assets	44%	44%	44%	—
33	29%	DAVIES (W.M.)	30	30	30	—
10%	5%	De Forest Radio	21%	1%	21%	+
25%	19%	Dentist Health A	21%	17%	21%	+
18	12	Doehler Die Cast	17%	15	17%	+
67%	51%	Dominion Stores (2.40..)	64	64	64	—
13%	3%	Durant Motors	6%	5%	5%	—
124	101	Dreadner Bank, Ber-				
		lin, Am shs.	124	124	124	—
26%	18	Dunhill Int	22%	22%	22%	—
22	9%	Du A cfts	14%	14	14%	—
38%	30%	EDMUND & JONES	38	38	38	—
		Egyptian Ptd Cement	19	9	9	—
17%	13%	Englehard, N.J. (2.40..)	16	13%	16	—

Range, 1926  
Highway

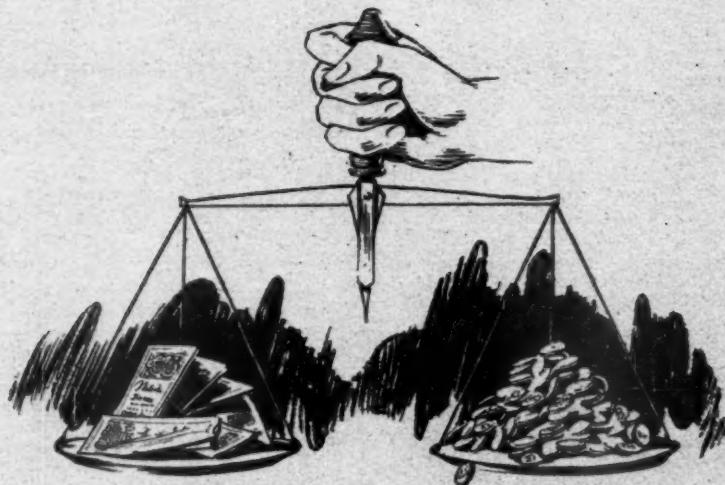
Net Wed.'s  
High-Low Close Chicago Sales Close

Range, 1926.		Net		Wed.'s		Range, 1926.		Net		Wed.'s		Range, 1926.		Net		Wed.'s		Range, 1926.				
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Close.	Chg.	Sales.	Close.	High.	Low.	Close.	Chg.	Sales.	Close.	High.	Low.	Close.	Chg.	Sales.	Close.			
30%	22	Trucson Steel (1.20)	23%	23%	+ 1	400	..	70%	61%	Stand Oil of Ind (13)	65	63%	- 6%	20,300	64	100%	101%	Cities Service Ts. D.	26	106%	106	
14	65	Trans Lux D L P S A	8%	8%	- 2%	2,200	8%	13%	12%	Kay (12)	121	12%	+ 1%	4,100	..	93%	91%	Do 6s, 1926	..	93%	93%	
13%	8	Translumb Steel	11%	10	+ 1%	300	11%	10%	25%	Do Kansas (13)	25	23%	+ 1%	1,600	21%	94%	91%	Do 6s, 1926, new	..	93%	93%	
24%	101	Tru-Airf Silk, B.	290	190	- 14	7,800	185	51%	42	Do Ne. new (13)	47	46	- 1%	1,000	..	112%	112%	Do 8s, 1926	112%	112%	112%	
10%	74	Tung Sol Lamp (800)	7%	7%	- 1%	400	8	47%	30%	Do N Y (1.40)	34	32%	- 3%	51,000	32%	108	106	Cons Gas E L & P of B	..	107%	107%	
20%	17	Do A (1.80)	18%	18%	+ 1%	800	18%	11%	18%	Do Ohio (110)	300	29%	- 2%	3	40,288	..	120%	116%	Do Ohio pf (7)	120	119%	120
100	100	UN ART THEA CIR.	100	100	100	200	..	100%	94%	VACUUM OIL (5)	103	101%	- 102%	- 4	4,200	102%	100%	100%	..	107%	107%	
17%	9%	Un Biscuit	15%	15	+ 1	9,000	15%	11%	15%	AM CONTROL	1	80	+ 20	7,000	82	100%	101%	Cities Service Ts. D.	26	106%	106	
44%	23	Un El Coal (1.10)	31%	30%	- 2%	1,800	31	5%	5%	Am Maracalbo	6%	6%	- 1%	5,600	6%	102%	100	Do 5s, F	195	102%	102%	
92	47	United Shoe Mch (13%)	48%	48%	- 1%	100	..	11%	11%	Anglo Per	23%	23%	- 1%	100	..	102%	100	Cons Texaco Ss. 1941	54%	37	37	
11%	11	Un Profit-Shar, n. pf	11%	11	- 1%	100	..	14%	14%	Ark Nat Gas (320)	6%	5%	- 1%	800	..	98%	92%	Condu Pachre Ss. 1941	54%	37	37	
14%	9%	Un new, new	10%	10%	+ 1%	400	..	12%	12%	Argo	3%	2	- 2%	2,200	..	112%	104%	Cuba Tel & Tel (7)	141	109%	109%	
24%	29	Universal Pictures	31	31	- 1	100	25	10%	10%	..	..	..	..	103	104%	104%	104%	Det Cy Gas Ss. A	47	107%	106	
25%	16	U S L & H News	20%	20	- 2%	100	25	10%	10%	..	..	..	..	103	104%	104%	104%	Duke-Price Pwr Ss. A	68	102%	102%	
40%	40	U S Can	40%	40%	- 1%	200	..	10%	10%	..	..	..	..	103	104%	104%	104%	East Term. O B N Y C	61	102%	102%	
21%	11	U S Rubber Rec.	11	11	- 1	100	..	10%	10%	..	..	..	..	100	100%	100%	100%	Gila, A. 1943	..	..	..	
15%	10	VAL MOULD & IRON	13	13	+ 2	100	..	10%	10%	..	..	..	..	100	100%	100%	100%	Eiting Schild Ss. 1935	89%	92%	92%	
35%	20	Van Camp Pkg pf (1)	23	21%	- 1%	400	21	10%	10%	..	..	..	..	107	100%	100%	100%	Fed Ss. 1935	103%	104%	104%	
28%	22	WEST AUTO SUP (2)	26	26	26	100	..	10%	10%	..	..	..	..	108	98%	98%	98%	Fisk Rob 5s	103	95%	95%	
53%	49%	West Oil & Gas cts	53%	53%	+ 1%	100	58	10%	10%	..	..	..	..	108	91%	91%	91%	Fisk Pow & Lt 5s	1954	94%	94%	
92%	92	Do pf (7)	95	95	- 1%	10	..	10%	10%	..	..	..	..	108	91%	91%	91%	Gair (R) Int. mtg Ts. 37	104%	103%	103%	
50%	38	White Sew Mch pf (4)	48	47	- 1%	600	46	10%	10%	..	..	..	..	104	98%	98%	98%	Galea Signal Oil Ts. 36	30	91%	91%	
28	27	YATES AM Ma pf	27	27	- 1	30	..	10%	10%	..	..	..	..	103	101%	101%	101%	Gen Pet 6s, 1928	101	101%	101%	
17%	9	Yellow Taxi, N. Y.	16	15	+ 1%	300	..	10%	10%	..	..	..	..	103	101%	101%	101%	Goodyear 5s	1931	96%	96%	
PUBLIC UTILITIES																						
99%	64	AM GAS & EL (11)	94%	89	- 5%	20,800	94%	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Eliing Schild Ss. 1935	89%	92%	92%	
95%	90%	Do pf (6)	98	98	- 2%	300	98	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Fed Ss. 1935	103%	104%	104%	
20%	19	Am Pur & L pf (6)	97	96	- 1%	600	98%	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Fisk Rob 5s	103	96%	96%	
90%	87	Am P Util pf (6)	97	96	- 1%	800	88	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Fisk Pow & Lt 5s	1954	94%	94%	
96%	83%	Do pf (7)	94	93	- 1%	170	..	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Gair (R) Int. mtg Ts. 37	104%	103%	103%	
37%	19%	Am Superpower, A	26	25	- 1%	1,500	..	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Galea Signal Oil Ts. 36	30	91%	91%	
39	21%	Do B (1.20)	27	26	- 1%	2,800	27%	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Gen Pet 6s, 1928	101	101%	101%	
20%	23	Do prior pf (2)	25	25	- 1%	300	25%	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Goodyear 5s	1931	96%	96%	
35%	25%	Asso G. E. A. (2%)	33%	32	- 1%	6,200	33	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Hoover 5s	1930	103%	103%	
9%	7	BKLYN CY R R (800)	7%	7%	- 1%	500	7%	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Hood Rubber 5s	1936	104%	104%	
100%	104	CAR POW & L pf (7)	106%	106%	- 10%	1,100	4%	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Int Gr Nor 5s	50	102%	102%	
4%	44	Comwith Ed Rts.	4%	4%	- 1%	17,000	300%	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Int O & G 6s	1931	95%	95%	
28%	24	Comwith P. n. (2%)	30%	30%	- 1%	17,000	300%	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Indiania Pwr & Lt 6s	1936	97%	97%	
88%	82	Do pf (6)	88%	86%	- 2%	200	88%	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Ind Limestone 6s	1941	90%	90%	
76	30%	Do warrants	58%	58%	+ 2%	125	..	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Int Limestone 6s	1941	90%	90%	
50	44%	Con Gas, Balt, n. (2%)	53%	51	- 1%	4,000	52%	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Int Limestone 6s	1941	90%	90%	
86	56%	EL BD & SH SEC (1)	70%	68%	+ 1%	17,200	70%	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Int Limestone 6s	1941	90%	90%	
110%	104	EL BD & SH SEC (1)	100%	98%	- 2%	10,000	100%	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Int Limestone 6s	1941	90%	90%	
4%	30%	Electric Inv. Rec.	58%	58%	- 1%	2,500	43%	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Int Limestone 6s	1941	90%	90%	
10%	10%	Electric Railway Sec.	56%	56%	- 1%	100	..	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Int Limestone 6s	1941	90%	90%	
32%	21	Empire Power	25%	24%	- 1%	600	23%	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Int Limestone 6s	1941	90%	90%	
29%	21	Engineers P. S.	23	22	- 1%	900	22%	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Int Limestone 6s	1941	90%	90%	
94%	97%	Do pf (7)	104%	104%	+ 1%	900	94%	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Int Limestone 6s	1941	90%	90%	
94%	80%	Do pf (7)	94%	93	- 1%	1,200	95	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Int Limestone 6s	1941	90%	90%	
49%	28	GEN G & E DEL (2)	33%	33%	+ 3%	400	..	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Int Limestone 6s	1941	90%	90%	
75%	56%	Georgian L. P. & Ry.	72	71%	- 1%	200	71%	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Int Limestone 6s	1941	90%	90%	
23%	22	German Gen Elec.	35%	35%	+ 3%	500	..	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Int Limestone 6s	1941	90%	90%	
31%	31%	Do st rts.	35%	35%	- 1%	300	..	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Int Limestone 6s	1941	90%	90%	
30%	11	Northern Ohio Power	15%	14%	- 1%	20,700	14%	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Int Limestone 6s	1941	90%	90%	
30%	11	Northern Ohio Power	15%	14%	- 1%	3,400	10%	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Int Limestone 6s	1941	90%	90%	
30%	11	Do pf (1)	65%	65%	- 1%	1,300	..	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Int Limestone 6s	1941	90%	90%	
100%	96%	Do pf (7)	101%	101%	+ 1%	23	..	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Int Limestone 6s	1941	90%	90%	
113%	113	OHIO BELL T cum pf (7)	113%	113%	- 1%	110	112	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Int Limestone 6s	1941	90%	90%	
174%	130%	PENN WAT & P (8)	140%	140%	+ 1%	1,200	140%	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Int Limestone 6s	1941	90%	90%	
8%	6%	Penn Ohio Sec.	7%	7%	- 1%	7,000	7%	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Int Limestone 6s	1941	90%	90%	
67%	67	Phila Elec (2)	48%	48%	- 1%	1,500	28%	100%	100%	..	..	..	..	103	95%	95%	95%	Int Limestone 6s	1941	90%	90%	
60%	28	Puget Sound P & L	30%	29%	- 1%	1,500	28%	100%	100%													

Dividend rate in dollars based on last quarterly or semi-annual payment.  
\*Ex dividend. †Partly extra. ‡Plus extra in stock. aPayable in cash or stock.



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